The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

# THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 24, NO. 11 | RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905. | TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE TOWN has been advertised, drummed and halloed at with cheap goods announcements until everybody is tired out. Say give them a rest and let them come to our store where they can get a first class deal in new goods at very low prices. We are full just now of the choicest new goods that the market affords and very cheap too. We have just unpacked a large line (not picked over stuff) but the very newest of the new. Come and get what you want for a nice dress, a nice tailor suit, an unmade shirt waist, or a ready made waist. Fine goods at fine prices.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Invite you to attend every day

ALL WE ASK!

IS THIS

If you are going to build anything from a HOUSE to a WOODSHED kindly let us figure on the bill and give you an estimate of the cost. Surely this is a slight favor to ask, and would require very little effort on your part, but it might prove profitable to both of us.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

KANT BE BEAT!

They are the kind that have the made-to-order effect and the workmanship is guaranteed.

They can't be beat

Anywhere. When in need of a suit or anything in the Gents' Furnishing line, let me supply your wants.

H. ZANDER

Seasonable Hardware

At all seasons of the year

No matter what it is you want, or at what season of the year you want it, we have it. Our stock comprises the largest line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in Northern Wisconsin. We aim to please our patrons in price, quality and material, and invite a careful inspection of our goods by the prospective buyer.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

## REGARDING THE CHORAL UNION.

Rhinelander, Wis., May 27, 1905.

To The Editor:—

I wish to call public attention to the Choral Union. The object of the organization is the cultivation of home musical talent and to arouse general interest in music. The Union has given two public entertainments. Much time and hard work were expended by the members in preparation for these concerts, and the results have been gratifying and encouraging. Mr. H. G. Fields deserves great credit for his untiring efforts as instructor, and equal praise is due to the individual members.

The Union was not formed for money making or with the expectation of paying more than expenses. Its sole object is improvement in the vocal powers of its members. The membership comprises representatives of several churches and singers in their choirs. All persons who attend church, and have music in their souls, like good singing. And no argument is needed to show the possible development that may be achieved through such an organization as the Choral Union. If argument were needed it was fully supplied in the Oratorio produced at the Congregational church on Tuesday, May 23. The performance has never been excelled in Rhinelander, and it is a matter of general remark that members of the several choirs who participated in that concert surpassed all their previous efforts. This means substantial and permanent improvement in church singing, and the attainment of that object will amply repay the public for any time and money invested in the enterprise. It is hoped that the people will extend increased encouragement and patronage to the Choral Union.

A Lover of Music.

## HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement exercises of the Rhinelander High school will be held at the Armory tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. E. A. Edmonds will sing and there will also be a male quartette composed of Messrs. Tompkins, LaDoux, Ball and Briggs. There are sixteen in the graduating class this year. Following are the names and subjects:

The American Historical Novel... Gertrude E. Shelp.
State Improvement of Highways Chester Wilcox.
Child Labor in Wisconsin..... Cora Hagan.
The Under Dog.....Russell Vaughan
Some American Short Story Writers.....Winnie Foster
The Development of the English Drama.....Florence E. Sutton
Trade Unions.....Roy O. White
Educational Reforms..... Winnifred A. Gleason.
Rise of La Follette....Russell F. Didier
Children's Literature...Lennie Melton
The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Margaret I Shelp.
The Post Office.....Frank Calkins
Modern Japan.....Alvina Emerson
The Lumbering Industry of Wisconsin.....William J. Wilcox
The Folklore of Childhood..... Margaret Shelton.
The Immigration Problem..... Carl Olson.

## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested that citizens of Oneida county talk over with their representatives on the county board of supervisors before the next meeting, the advisability of that body making a small appropriation to defray the expense of Oneida county making an exhibit at the State Fair. The State Fair is to be held the week after our fair, and the expense of our making a fine showing there would be very small. There is no better way of advertising what our soil is capable of producing than by an exhibit of this kind. It is thought that Mr. Riner, the C. & N. W. agent here, would be willing to ask a very cheap rate for the exhibit if not send it free, as to benfit the county equally benefits the railroads. Talk it over with your member of the board.

## A CITY BASKET PICNIC.

As it was considered best to abandon the plan of having a celebration in the city July 4th, the Modern Woodmen have arranged to have a basket picnic south of the city on the banks of the Pelican river July 4th, and invite everybody to come out and enjoy the day with them. They have engaged the Military band and orchestra for the occasion, and games and music will be the order of the day with fireworks in the evening. As the place selected is within easy walking distance the Woodmen expect a great many people will put up a lunch and repair to the banks of the Pelican, there to see who can get at the lunch first, themselves or the black ants.

## HIGH BOWLING SCORE.

W. J. Morgan bowled 230 at the Anderson alies the other night and thus far holds the record. Other scores made were: T. Jennings 211, C. Demick 204, D. Kelly 224, W. Morrill 221, K. White 219 C. Davis 214.

## A COMMUNICATION.

Rhinelander, May 27, 1905.

To the Editor:—

I saw your statement in last week's paper about the Children's Home Finding Societies, and the clash between them as to who gets the money. Neither side seems to be friendly to the other. Neither wishes the other to do well. Both of them want to get at the "swag" if you will pardon the word. They don't want any other society or the state to do a whole lot of good for the children. They want to do it! "They can do it better". That is they want the money! Ah, that is where the shoe pinches. These societies hate each other as the boy said like "pizen". Yes they do. They don't want the children taken care of unless their society can do it.

Now these agents can say all manner of mean things against the other society and its leaders. They can accuse each other of anything. And yet they are all preachers! Queer, isn't it, that all preachers on the other side are such bad men. And yet after all, both sides may tell considerable truth. Who knows?

I have been giving some of these fellows a little money out of my small store, but I shall not give them a cent hereafter. And I will say that I don't believe more than half what one preacher says against the other. But that is enough. A quarter of it would cure me. Let them go like the Kilkenny cats. They wont ride very far on my money from now on.

Justitia.

## HOW THEY TALK.

Postmaster Parker:—Yes, sir, we are getting along nicely with the soliciting for advertisements for our premium list. Most every business man wants an ad, and we are going to have a rousing big fair too, if the weather is good. It will be worth while to see the races this year.

F. T. Coon:—We are all hustling to make the Fair this year the greatest success it has ever been. We are going to advertise it big, and the race meet at the same time is going to bring lots of people here. Can't say for certain whether I will enter a horse in the races, but the racing is going to be one of our greatest drawing cards.

B. R. Lewis:—There ought to be enough people in Rhinelander who would like to attend the Portland Exposition to make up a car load from here some time this summer. The rate of about $45.00 round trip is cheap enough to be taken advantage of.

C. E. Crouse :—We are satisfied with Rhinelander, and it's a good business town, but we are going out of business account of lease expiring. Our sale is going on well.

## AT HAT RAPIDS.

The first concrete was placed in the new Hat Rapids dam Tuesday. A large coffer-dam occupies the center of the stream where the gates are to be put in and this work will be carried above high water mark and allowed to remain until the ends of the structure is carried up. The concrete is prepared by a huge power mixer high up on the west bank of the river and conveyed to any desired point by cable in steel buckets holding a cubic yard each and the rapidity with which they can be handled indicate the work will from this time forward be pushed to speedy completion. Mr. F. Farragher, of the Farragher Engineering Co., who have the contract, is giving the work his personal supervision.

## NEW RIGHT OF WAY.

The Robbins Railroad is making extensive improvements on their roadbed and track near this city. Curves are being taken out and a steam shovel and several crews of men are at work along the line putting it in first class condition. Mr. H. G. Robbins, vice-president and general manager of the line, when seen this week informed us his line had secured a new right of way into the city to parallel the Soo Line, and that work will be commenced shortly. It is the intention of the management to broaden the guage and establish a regular passenger service at no very distant date.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

The day in Rhinelander was spent in much the usual way. At 9:30 a. m. the Grand Army, Company L and the Modern Woodmen marched to the cemetery in a body accompanied by the Military band where appropriate exercises were held. Capt. Henry Sandford of Washington, D.C. was the speaker for the occasion, and talked very feelingly of the deeds accomplished by the Grand Army and of comrades who had joined the silent majority. Capt. Sandford is a fluent speaker and his remarks were much appreciated by all present.

## TWO HOTELS CHANGE HANDS.

Mr. R. Guptil relinquishes the management of the Rapids House today and Mr. T. H. Kohn of Ashland succeeds Gus. Horn at the Commercial.

## MARRIED IN ASHLAND.

Frank Kendretch, station agent at Woodboro, was married Tuesday morning at Ashland to Miss Mattie Blake of that city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Wutcher of Tony at St. Agnes' church. George Mahoney of this city acted as groomsman and Miss Elizabeth Blake as bridesmaid. The ceremony was followed by a dinner at the Knight Hotel. The young couple will enjoy a brief wedding tour in the western part of the state before going to reside. Mr. Kendretch was employed at the Soo depot in Rhinelander previous to being transferred to Woodboro. His many friends extend congratulations.

## GOES TO REFORM SCHOOL.

Lee Hay, an east side lad, was arrested by Chief Straub this week for the theft of a hat from Spafford & Cole's store, and a pair of shoes from Solberg & Kolden's. The boy has been unruly for some time and his mother says she has been unable to manage him. He was arraigned before Judge Browne who committed him to the Industrial School for boys at Waukesha. He was taken there by Sheriff Stevens.

## GETS TEN YEARS.

Otto Jeranek of Crandon who shot and killed Fred. Marks at that place May 10 appeared before Judge Goodland at Appleton and plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years at Waupun. The two men had been drinking heavily and the quarrel originated over fifteen dollars which Jeranek claimed Marks owed him.

## LIBRARY NEWS.

A bronze tablet bearing the words "Erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, 1903", has been placed in the vestibule of the library building during the past week.

New books were placed in the branch library at Mr. Franklyn's store on Monday.

## REASONABLE RATES AT PORTLAND.

The following letter from the Mayor of Portland, Ore., and the president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, open June 1 to October 15, contain valuable information for those who may wish to visit the great fair of the far West:

Portland, Ore., May 25, 1905.

In view of the fact that the attendance at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition promises to exceed all early estimates, we take pleasure in giving the following information concerning Portland's ability to accommodate large numbers of people:

Portland is well known as a city where the cost of living has always been moderate. It draws its food supplies from nearby points and there can be no justification for high prices. The best testimonial that can be paid to it is that it has many times in the past entertained national conventions of considerable size and has never been known to take advantage of its guests by increasing living expenses.

In anticipation of large attendance at the Exposition, Portland made abundant preparation to care for its visitors. Besides the forty permanent hotels of the city, there have been made available a score or more of temporary hotels of substantial construction. Accommodations to suit the tastes and means of any person may be obtained at any of these hotels.

Portland has more regular boarding houses and lodging houses than any other city of its size in the West and within the past year a number of such houses have been built. In all parts of the city are cafes and restaurants of all grades, from the most elegant of appointment to the cheap lunch counter. In general, Portland's facilities in the line of accommodations are such as may be found in any cosmopolitan city in the United States.

The American Inn, an immense hotel of substantial construction, inside the Exposition Grounds, has 587 guest rooms, and a capacity of 1200 guests. The rates, which are graded according to the size and location of the room, are fixed by contract with the Exposition Company and cannot be exceeded.

In addition to the public facilities above referred to, upward of 7,000 rooms in private homes have been made available for Exposition visitors. All these rooms are reached by electric street railway service and the fare to the Exposition grounds from any point in the city is five cents.

One of the main objects of the Centenial Exposition is the exploitation of the Pacific coast states with a view to encouraging settlement and the development of industry. Portland realizes that this purpose might be defeated if its guests this summer are not properly cared for. It has therefore provided ample accommodations and will take special pride in seeing that every visitor returns home with a feeling that he has been fairly treated.

George H. Williams,
Mayor of Portland.

Rickmire's Land Agency,
Rhinelander, Wis.

5 room house with two lots in city and 160 acres of land near city limits, only $1100.00.

7 room house and lot with a barn on lot. House in good condition and rents for $10.00 per month. Price $775.00.

80 acres two miles south of city limits with 50,000 feet of pine and 700 cords of wood on same, only $7.00 per acre.

160 acres of land, 45 acres cultivated and more than enough timber on land to pay for it. Good frame house with stone cellar, frame barn, well with pump and other outbuildings. Price only $2000.00.

List your Farm Lands and City Property With Me.

A. P. RICKMIRE, Proprietor.

Christ. Roepcke,
Manufacturer of
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $22 to $39, strictly hand made.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
DAVENPORT STREET

## TO BE REPEATED.

A great many people were disappointed in not hearing the Oratorio Emmanuel May 23 and have expressed themselves as desirous of hearing it. These with a number who desire to hear it again have persuaded the Choral Union to repeat the entertainment and it will be given again at the Congregational church Tuesday evening June 6. The price of admission is to be reduced to 25 cents.

## CANCELLING MACHINE GOES BACK.

The machine recently received at the postoffice for cancelling stamps has been returned for repairs and another will arrive in a few days to replace it. It wont do for the Department to send any shop worn goods to this office as this hasn't been used entirely as an ornament. There's a little business over there.

## AMONG THE CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church.
Near High School Building.

Morning service and sermon (in English,) 10:30.
Bible school, 11:45 a. m.
Evening service and sermon 7:30.

St. Augustine's Church.

Sunday June 4, Holy Communion 7:30 a. m.
Morning prayer, 10.
Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30.
Sunday School, 12.
Instruction Class 3 p. m.
Evening prayer and sermon, 8
St. Agnes Guild will meet Wednesday evening June 7 with Mrs. E. O. Brown.
St. Augustine Guild will meet Wednesday afternoon June 7 at 3 p. m. with Mrs. D. H. Vaughn.

Rev. Geo. M. Babcock.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Morning service 10:30. Subject of Sermon: "What Shall We Read"?
Bible school, 12 m.
Epworth League devotional service, 7 p. m.
Evening service, 8. Sermon subject: "Concrete Christianity".

Rev. H. T. Wiltsee.

Congregational Church.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship, and sermon by the pastor.
Bible School, 11:45 a. m.
North Side Primary school, 2 p. m.
General North Side school, 2 p. m.
Junior Advanced meeting, 7 p. m.
Evening service, 8. Sermon subject: Graduation Motto, "Out of The Bay Into The Ocean".

Rev. A. G. Wilson.

St. Mary's Church.

Sunday services: Low Mass 8 a. m.
High Mass and sermon, 10 a. m.
Mass daily during the week, 8 a. m.

Rev. P. Schmitz.

The Salvation Army.

Sunday meetings are: Junior meeting, 2:00 p. m. Christian praise service, 3:00 p. m. Salvation rally, 8:00 p. m.

Captain Ellis and wife,
Officers in Charge.

Leave your orders for job printing at the New North office.

# THE FAMOUS CAB TRAGEDY

## Nan Patterson's Own Story of "Caesar" Young's Death.

## DIED BY HIS OWN HAND, SHE SAYS

### Graphic Description of Fatal Ride and Events Leading Up to It—Fell in Love on First Meeting — Celebrated Case Ends with Release of Show Girl.

New York.—Nan Patterson, the former show girl, has ended a long but extremely unpleasant engagement at the Tombs. While she had formerly been accustomed to gaily dancing in the chorus of light musical comedies, the role assigned her in this performance was that of star in a tragedy of life and death. The stage settings consisted of a stern court of justice and a gloomy prison, with the grim specre of the gallows on every scene.

After having the limelight of the public press turned on her for almost

NAN PATTERSON.

a year, with hardly an intermission, the curtain has been rung down and she has retired.

"All the world's a stage," says Shakespeare, but few have played the part that has this young and comely girl—Nan Patterson.

**Three Trials.**

Charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, the prominent race track habitue and bookmaker, she has finally been given her liberty, after three mistrials, the jury in the first trial having been discharged after one a year, with hardly an intermission, the curtain has been rung down and she has retired.

"All the world's a stage," says Shakespeare, but few have played the part that has this young and comely girl—Nan Patterson.

**Three Trials.**

Charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, the prominent race track habitue and bookmaker, she has finally been given her liberty, after three mistrials, the jury in the first trial having been discharged after one of the men had been taken sick, the other two juries not being able to reach an agreement.

This is no doubt the last of the famous case, and the question as to her guilt or innocence will probably never be decided by an earthly court of justice. If she is deserving of punishment it must come in the hereafter.

Many graphic descriptions of the tragedy and the events leading up to it have been printed since the death of Young, and they have varied greatly. Some told how she deliberately killed her companion in the cab that fatal morning; others how the shooting could not have been anything but accidental.

Justice Davis, who presided at the first two trials of Nan Patterson, at a dinner of an organization of lawyers the other evening, made the remarkable statement that he believed the girl was guilty, and that she lied throughout her whole case.

Miss Patterson has steadfastly proclaimed her innocence, and the following is her own story of the tragedy.

Her meeting with "Caesar" Young is thus described:

**The Meeting.**

"I met Caesar Young on the train going to California, in the latter part of July, 1902. I was an actress then, and had been with a 'Florodora' company in the early part of the season, and later with 'A Chinese Honeymoon.' Having received an offer to join a stock company in Los Angeles, Cal., I had resigned from the 'Chinese Honeymoon' and was on my way to take up the latter engagement.

"Caesar Young was also bound for the coast, to attend the tracks in California during the racing season. Our chance acquaintance ripened into warm friendship and then into love.

"I was a married woman then, having been married to Leon James Martin in 1898, in Baltimore, when I was only 16 years old. We had separated, however. I knew that Mr. Young was also married, for he told me so.

"As a result of my meeting with Caesar Young I did not go to Los Angeles, but remained in his company more or less during all of the racing season. It was at Caesar's suggestion that I sued my husband for divorce in order to obtain my freedom. I was divorced in San Francisco in May, 1902.

"I left the coast and came east for the first time in March of last year. I had been in New York only two weeks when Caesar telegraphed me to come back to San Francisco, and I went. My visit to the east made me acquainted with my sister Julia's husband, J. Morgan Smith, whom I had never met before, and gave me a chance to run down to my old home in Washington and see my father and mother.

"I went back to the coast and met Caesar at Los Angeles in the middle of April, the day the races closed there. We were together a few weeks, and then Caesar went to San Francisco—his wife had arrived there—and I followed. He went east from there, and I also did, but on different trains. We met by agreement at Chicago. Then we came east together, he going to New York and I to Washington.

"We corresponded regularly, each writing a letter every day."

**Mrs. Young Learns of Nan.**

May 1 Nan Patterson went to New York, and it was about this time that the wife of Young began to suspect his relations with the chorus girl. Young to prevent trouble promised his wife and relatives that he would not see her again, but up to about May 25 they were living as man and wife at a little hotel. From that date until June 2, she declares, they did not see each other, although he called up several times by telephone.

She then tells of how she had attended the races the following day at Young's request with her brother-in-law and sister. Young told her to meet him that evening, as he had something very important to tell her.

**Denies Buying Revolver.**

"We arrived at the hotel from the race track at seven o'clock. On the way home we stopped nowhere. We did not stop in any pawnshop. I was never in a pawnshop kept by a man of the name of Stern. I was never in any pawnshop in my life.

"That night we did not go near Sixth avenue. I was not present anywhere when a pistol was purchased, then or at any other time. As for this man Stern, I never saw him.

"All the time, from the moment I left the race track on June 2 till I got home, both Morgan Smith and his wife were with me."

**Nan Meets Young.**

It was about 11 o'clock when Young called her up and asked her to meet him: "I took the train, went to One Hundred and Fortieth street, and when I got to the bottom of the stairs I saw Mr. Young standing in front of a saloon on the corner.

"Mr. Young was talking to a man—I did not know who at the time—and as he saw me coming he nodded his head for me to keep on going and not to stop. I walked by them—didn't recognize them at all. I had not gone very far when Mr. Young came walking back of me and whistled. I knew the whistle. It was one he had used to attract my attention. The tune was: 'Tell Me, Pretty Maiden!'

"I started to walk faster—just playing. He ran up and grabbed hold of my arm, and we walked up to the corner, then crossed the street and walked down to the next corner, back to One Hundred and Fortieth street.

"He explained to me who it was he had been talking to—it was Mr. Luce, his brother-in-law.

"We took a surface car down to Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Then we went into a saloon, as he said:

"'Let's go in here and sit down and have a talk.' He ordered a glass of beer for me, but would not let me drink it. He said:

"'I don't want to sit here. What will we do—take a drive?' And I says, 'All right.' We left there and went outside and got into a cab and drove for an hour or an hour and a half through Central park.

**Young Plans Trip to Europe.**

"While alone with Mr. Young in the saloon and in the cab, he said: 'Now, Nan, I will tell you what it was I had to say to you this afternoon. I must go away; I have been trying to plan and see how I could get out of it, but there is absolutely no way; the only thing for you to do is to come on after me; we are going on a slow steamer, and you must leave on a fast one, because I planned and planned and planned; besides, I told the folks I would go on a fishing trip and leave my wife with Harry Thatcher's wife. He is my chum in England. And on this supposed fishing trip I will meet you, and we can be together for three or four weeks. Now, will you do that?'

"I said I supposed I would. I did not give him any definite answer, but I did not want to go. Well, we talked about what we would do when we got over there, and one thing and another and finally returned to the saloon."

Young had arranged to meet Luce here and go home with him, so that his wife would not suspect that he had met Nan.

**Young Drinks Heavily.**

"While we sat there I guess Mr. Young had 15 or 20 drinks of straight whisky. I drank very little. He talked about the way he had been spending money, and when he had the money out of his pocket to pay for some of the drinks he counted off five $20 bills and he said: 'Here, put that with the rest of your money; put all that money somewhere so that Luce will know nothing about it. Don't for goodness' sake make any break and say you are coming over there. Because if Mrs. Young ever saw you again there would be trouble.'

"He would not let me put the money in my purse for fear that Luce would see it. He made me take all my money and put it in my stocking. Then I told him I was hungry, and he suggested going over to Luce's table and having something to eat. He was beginning to show the effects of his drinking. So the three of us had something to eat and Mr. Young and I drank some more—half-and-half it was. There was no quarreling there, however—the only thing he showed any anger about was when he thought I did not want to go over to Europe very much.

"When we left the hotel Mr. Young was very much in liquor. Mr. Luce went to get a cab. Mr. Young said: "Now, you get in and drive up to One Hundred and Fortieth street with us and then drive down to the hotel.' I said, 'Why, I cannot do it. It is so late now Mrs. Smith will be worrying about me. I must get home. It is getting light. It is daybreak.' So that made him very angry because I would not drive up to the house with him. I said I wanted to drive down. 'You can either drive down with me and then go back or else I want to go home alone.'

**Kissed Her Good-Night.**

"When Mr. Luce got the cab Mr. Young took me by the arm and walked me over to it and I stopped. I did not want to get in and I said so. He did not like it. He said, 'Call another cab.' Another cab came and he put me on the step. When he was drunk he had a great habit of putting his hand up and pushing my face. He was only playing. He wasn't rough at all. He was not angry. He did it that night. It did not hurt me. Then I got as far as the step of the cab and he pulled me over and kissed me. The cab door was closed and I was driven away.

"I do not think I cried on my way home that night, but I may have, though I cannot think of any reason except that I was very tired and sleepy. I did not expect to see Mr. Young the next day, or on this side of the water for a long time. There was no arrangement for me to meet him next morning—the day of his death.

**The Fatal Day.**

"I got back to the St. Paul hotel about four a. m. and went directly to bed. Next morning my sister awakened me early and said that Caesar Young had called me up on the 'phone. I was too sleepy to get up, but she called me again and I arose. While I was dressing the 'phone rang and it was Mr. Young. He wanted me to get up and dress and meet him as soon as I could. I did so and met him.

"It was half-past seven or eight, nearer eight, when I left the hotel, and I hurried to Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, where Mr. Young wanted me to meet him. He stood there in front of a saloon. He swore and wanted to know why I was so long getting there. He said he had had time to get 40 horns and have a load on. His hair was all mussed up, he had one eye closed and showed that he had been drinking.

"We went into the saloon, for he said, 'I must have another drink.' He ordered two drinks of whisky and drank both. Then we walked over to Columbus Circle and got into a hansom. He did not tell me where we were going, but I had no idea it was to the pier where his boat was to sail.

"We took a downtown direction, and in a little while he told the cabman to stop at a hat store. We talked mostly about my going abroad, about my getting the things, and the same old strain he had been talking of. I did not say whether I would go or not—I let him believe I was going, for awhile. We also joked about the hat he had on. He said it was the funniest thing in the world that I and Mrs. Young should both be making fun of the same hat—she had told him he must get a new one before he sailed.

**The Cab Ride.**

"The cabman stopped at Knox's hat store, under the Fifth Avenue hotel, and Mr. Young went in and bought a hat. Then he called the driver to take us somewhere where we could get a drink. I have no idea of the route the cab followed, but we went to a saloon under the elevated road somewhere, and got out.

"We went into the side door, and into a room where chairs were piled on the tables—it was so early in the morning. Mr. Young took two chairs off the first table we came to, and I sat down. He started out to give the order and the man came in and met him. Then he sat down opposite to me, but before that he stooped over and kissed me.

"He said he wished I was going away then, and I said I wished so, too.

"We had some drinks served, and then Mr. Young took out a postal card and wrote something on it, handing it to me, saying: 'Take this—it is something you might need.' It was a fancy postal card, and on the front was written, 'Miss Patterson, care of Mrs. Smith, St. Paul, Sixty-first street and Columbus avenue.'

"We left the saloon and got into a cab and started down town again. I sat on the left side and he on the right. As the cab started he said:

**Nan's Refusal.**

"'Nan, I would not have made you get up so early this morning, but I did not feel positive that you were coming over.' I did not make him any answer for a little while and he laughed. And I asked him why he should say that. He says, 'Because I do not feel that you are coming over there, but I believe you are deceiving me.' And he says 'Are you going?' I says 'Well, Caesar, there is no use to say that I will go, because I really do not want to. I have made up my mind not to, but you go over there and get things quieted down until the folks have forgotten about things by that time and I will see you at the Saratoga meeting.'

"He looked at me for a little while and did not say anything. And he said 'Do you mean that, Nan?' And he grabbed me by my hand nearest to him and pulled me toward him.

**The Struggle.**

"He hurt me so that I tried to pull away, and I could not get away from him; and I put my other hand up and grabbed away from him in that way, and in some way or other I got away from him. He said—I told him that he hurt me—he said: 'If you don't come over there, and I have to wait until the Saratoga meeting, I may see you in three months, or may never see you; my horses have gone back on me; I have lost all my money, now I am losing my girl; do you mean that?'

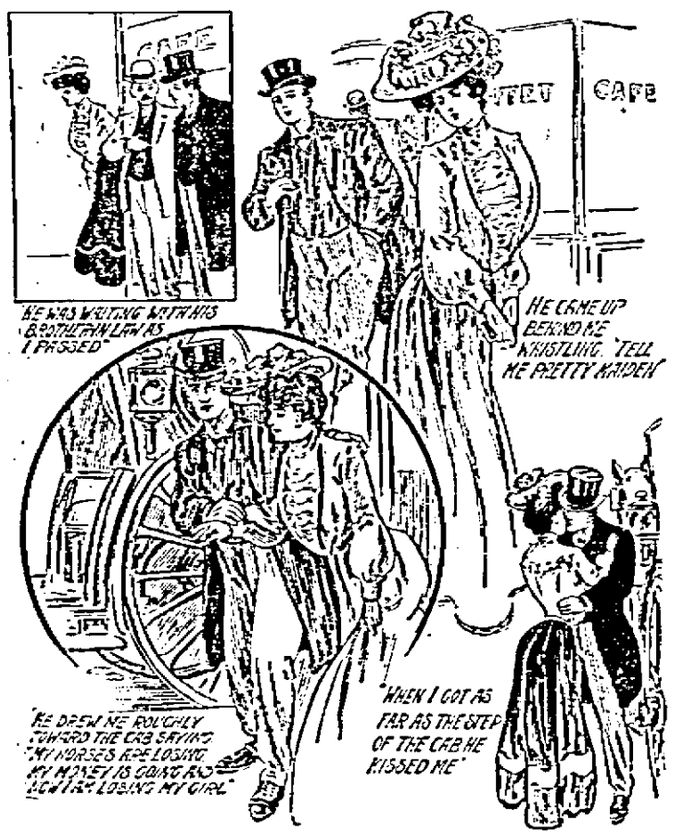
"And he grabbed me with a great deal of force, hurt me terribly—so badly that it made the tears come to my eyes. I tried to struggle away from him again, and in so doing I had to pull away over, and then there was a flash and that was the end.

"I heard a report, but I had not seen the pistol. Mr. Young fell over my lap, got half way up again, fell back, and I thought he was having a spasm or something. He kept twitching and twisting, and I spoke to him and called him two or three times, and tried to make him answer, and he would not pay any attention to me at all.

"I knew then something serious had happened. I believe I put my hand up and told the cabman to drive to the drug store—I do not know whether I did or not. I know that was my idea. And it seemed—oh, ages before I could get anybody to pay any attention to me or give me any aid at all.

"And the policeman jumped on the front of the cab and asked me what had happened. When I saw him I felt relieved, and I knew he would take care of Mr. Young, no matter what was the matter with him. I lost control of myself and seemed to be dazed in my memory from then on. I remember I went to the hospital and the policeman tried to lift Mr. Young out of the cab and his knees gave way under him. I do not remember how I got out of the cab, or anything of the kind.

"I did not shoot Caesar Young. I had no pistol. I never saw the pistol. And if it was in my power to bring him back to life, I would willingly sacrifice my own life."




## IN A STRANGE COUNTRY.

**Where Seemingly Impossible Things Were Done and Little Thought Of.**

We left Pearson's ranche in Montana about eight miles behind us, when we came to where a man was hanging to the limb of a tree, and there was a cowboy on horseback not far away, relates a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The stage driver pulled in his horses when we all had a look, and then he beckoned to the cowboy and asked:

"Has there been a lynching here?"

"Can't say as there has," was the reply.

"But a feller is hanging there to the limb of a tree."

"That's true, and I've been puzzling over it. It seems purty plain that he was drawed up to that limb, don't it?"

"She do. Yes, sir, it seems plain that he was drawed up to that limb, and then the free end of the rope made fast."

"And that's what I'm puzzling about," said the cowboy.

"As to how?"

"As to how a critter can pull himself up, choke himself to death, and then come down and fasten the rope and go back up agin. It's the first time I ever seen it done, and it's suthin' new to this country, and after this I shall go in for all hoss thieves to do likewise. 'Tain't no use in disturbing us when they can do the trick for themselves. Well, so long."

"Do you think the man hung himself?" I asked of the driver, when we were a mile away.

"I dunno, my son—I dunno," he replied, with a shake of his head.

"But think of how impossible it is."

"Yes, I think of that, but when you are in a kentry where a wolf can bite his tail off and stick it on agin, what you going to believe or disbelieve?"

## MINDING HIS OWN BUSINESS

**Inquisitive Traveler Evened Up Scores with Stage Driver Who Was Crusty.**

Wallace Cummings used to drive the old stage which ran between Bridgton and Portland, relates the Boston Herald. One day Wallace had as a passenger out of Portland a young city chap or dude, as Wallace called him. The scenery along the stage route was both beautiful and diversified; the young man was much interested, and as he sat on the box, or post of honor, beside Wallace, literally plied him with questions as to what mountain that was and what river this was, etc.

The old driver, who detested this sort of interrogation, stood it as long as he could. Finally he blurted out: "Say, stranger, if you'll mind your business I'll mind mine."

Thus snubbed, the young man relapsed into silence.

They had driven about ten miles farther when they came to a long hill, where the driver was obliged to apply the brake. As he shoved his foot toward it he immediately noticed that the mail bag, which always lay there, was gone. Evidently it had dropped off along the road.

Wallace stopped his horses; then, breaking the long silence, he said: "Say, stranger, did you see that mail bag slide off?"

"Yes, I did; some ten miles back," calmly remarked the young man.

"Well, why in thunder didn't you tell me?" gasped the astonished driver.

The "dude" looked him squarely in the eye for a moment, and then he drawled, imitating Wallace's tone: "Say, driver, you mind your business and I'll mind mine."

The rest of the journey was driven in cold silence.

**Child's Head on Banknote.**

The accepted design for the new Austrian five kronen banknotes is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head which forms its chief ornament. The model for this head was the son of Prince Franz Josef Rohan, whom the artist saw one day in the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked the child's name, and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

**Favorite of Fortune.**

Joseph Chamberlain, the celebrated Englishman, is not a graduate of any university or of any of the large public schools. He was a full-fledged business man at the age of 16 years and his fortune grew so rapidly that at the age of 28 he was able to retire from commercial life and devote himself to the study and practice of politics.

**Cheering Her Up.**

Patience—O, doctor, I'm dreadfully afraid of it!

Dentist—Madam, you shouldn't take laughing gas as seriously as that.—Chicago Tribune.

## GOVERNMENT RATE MAKING

**Professor Meyer, of Chicago Claims it Would be Detrimental to the Northwest.**

Chicago, May 26.—"Government rate-making in the United States would be an industrial misfortune for the western farmer and manufacturer and a serious restriction of the wholesale jobbing business of the great western cities," said Professor Hugo R. Meyer of the University of Chicago, today in discussing the result of government ownership and regulation abroad.

Professor Meyer is recognized as the foremost authority in the subject of the relation of railways to commerce and industry in this country. He has taught economics at Harvard and is now assistant professor on that subject at the University of Chicago. He has just returned from Washington, where for several days he appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"One of the most important questions that must be considered in relation to the proposed legislation to grant governmental regulation of rates to the Interstate Commerce commission or any other body that congress may see fit to create for that purpose," said Professor Meyer, "is the condemnation by the Interstate Commerce commission of two of the greatest and most beneficent railway rate practices to be found in this country, namely, the granting of extremely low rates to grain and all kinds of agricultural products which are designed for export, and the granting low rates to commodities brought into the interior on through bills of lading as against commodities shipped in the first instance to an American port and then reshipped. This embraces rather widely the general subject of differentials. Let me cite first the practice of discrimination in favor of export trade. It is a very old one and has been of enormous benefit to American farmers. Often the rates upon grain and all kinds of agricultural products for export have been only 50 per cent of the rates for the movement of these same articles to the Atlantic seaboard for consumption. Thus the railroads have been able to reduce their rates on agricultural commodities with greater rapidity than they would otherwise have been. It would have been impossible to make the reductions extend equally to domestic trade, for those reductions would not have increased consumption upon the Atlantic seaboard and would have decreased the net returns from handling the business.

"The low rates made upon our exports have enabled the American farmer to compete with Europe, not only with the farmer of England and Russia but with the farmers of western and central Europe themselves. But for this the American farmer could not have displaced the western Europe farmer to the extent to which he has done it.

"The produce exchange made this practice a subject of complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The chambers of commerce in Minnesota and Indiana, and a number of state granges, passed resolutions protesting against the decision of the commission condemning the practice of lower rates on grain for export. This protest stated that the western farmers were raising grain for the purpose of making a living, that they were not philanthropists, and that they did not propose making the New York elevator men the beneficiaries of their labors. Luckily the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission was reversed by the supreme court, else the value of western grain would have been reduced a number of cents per bushel.

"In another case which came before the commission there was involved the question of the building up of the grain export trade from Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was necessary to induce steamships to come to those ports because they would not come in ballast and they could not get cargoes comprising only those things which were destined for those ports under existing conditions. In order to bring ships to their wharves, it was necessary to grant percentages to the steamships upon trade brought from Europe for import to interior points. That resulted in a practical reduction of import rates. Freight from Liverpool to Chicago could be brought in by Philadelphia and Baltimore at no greater rates than those existing between Liverpool and New York. Furthermore, through rates were established which made it cheaper to ship on through bills to Chicago and other western cities than have the imports pass through the hands of jobbers in New York. This led to the development of the great wholesale business in the principal western cities.

"This practice offended the importers of New York and a suit against the railroads ensued. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered that the practice be discontinued. The supreme court overruled the decision of the commission on a question of law, the question being that the Interstate Commerce Commission had decided that in interpreting the long and short haul clauses the commission could not take cognizance of conditions abroad. The court held that, being confronted by a great variety of conflicting interests between which it was well nigh impossible to hold the balance, in order to solve the difficulty the Interstate Commerce Commission had selected one interest out of many and had decided upon that to the exclusion of others. The court said that the commission had concentrated its attention upon the American manufacturer and the American seaboard and the importer on the Atlantic seaboard, to the exclusion of the facts that the arrangement of rates complained against encouraged competition between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that it gave to the consumer in the interior the benefit of the competition.

"There is little doubt that if the Interstate Commerce Commission possessed the rate making power which it is so eagerly seeking it would exercise this power, as it has endeavored to do in the past, in such a way as to hamper the great agricultural and business interests of the west."

FRITZ L. MOSHER.

## WORK OF INVENTORS.

A leadless sounding apparatus has been invented by a Norwegian engineer named Bergraff. The underlying principle is one of accoustics, involving the propagation of a sound wave from the vessel to the bottom of the sea and back and the measurement of the time required for this. The process is really the measurement of the time between the making of the sound and the receipt of the echo sent back from the ocean's floor. Both the sending of the sound and the registering of the receipt are done by electricity.

**Just Discrimination in Railway Rates**

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are likely to agree with President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern railway, when he says: "There is no division of opinion as to the desirability of stopping all secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practices, of whatsoever character."

Mr. Spencer, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and geographical conditions with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, states and whole sections of our national territory.

This distinction between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway Congress, published yesterday:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should as far as possible have all the elasticity necessary to permit the development of the traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

The present proposal is, as Mr. Walker D. Hines, of Louisville, showed in his remarkable testimony the other day before the senate committee at Washington, to crystallize flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some government tribunal, and by this very process to increase "the temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition."—New York Sun.

## LEARNED OF LITTERATEURS.

Alexis Sergevitch Suvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, now 70, has been for years the greatest figure in the Russian journalistic world.

Capt. George W. Baird, U. S. A., lately retired, aside from his excellent war record, is a scientist, writer and inventor of some pretensions.

Sir Robert Douglas has opened a magnificent exhibition of rare manuscripts in the king's library of the British museum, at London. It includes many precious volumes bound in gold, silver and ivory, a Bible of the year 1453, many manuscripts on palm leaves.

Marion Crawford's sister, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the widow of the British minister to Japan, is making her first visit, after many years' absence, to this country, and is now receiving much attention in New York, where her fame as a writer is well known.

**Unreasonable Child.**

He—What's the baby crying so for?

She—Why, he's just swallowed a penny.

"Good gracious! The child can't expect to eat his pennies and have 'em, too!"—Yonkers Statesman.


# THINK OF IT!

*This Pretty Matron Had Headache and Backache, and Her Condition Was Serious.*

**PE-RU-NA CURED.**

MRS. M. BRICKNER.

*99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.*

*"A short time ago I found my condition very serious. I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month. I tried two remedies before Peruna, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored."—Mrs. M. Brickner.*

The reason of so many failures to cure cases similar to the above is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

FEMALE TROUBLE NOT RECOGNIZED AS CATARRH.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

If you have catarrh write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

# SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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# HIS FATAL DELAY

By HAROLD OHLSON

THE poet, his fur-lined overcoat buttoned over his chest, boldly faced the bitter wind that blew in from the sea. Half of a dark-red sun was hidden in the murk of a winter sky; the cold was intense, but Gerald was filled with a fine elation as he gazed over the waste of gray water. For the moment he felt as a monarch overlooking his kingdom; he was confident of viking ancestors; he knew Christine was watching him; he hoped his nose was not red.

Christine had explained to him that the car had been stopped on the cliff in order that Mr. Finducane might crawl under it and hit it with a hammer. She added that it seemed to her a mean thing to do. But while Gerald perfected an attitude she was urging the mechanic to hit harder; the situation was exposed. In spite, however, of her encouragement and advice, it was a considerable time before he cheerful countenance of Mr. Finducane appeared, to announce that he "thought sne'd do now." The descendant of the vikings was glad to tuck his legs under the wraps and find the distance that separated him from a comfortable fire lessening.

Gerald, coming on a visit to the Hartovers, had been met at the station by the pride and hope of that family (so Christine described herself) and her cousin, Bob Finducane. They had whirled the unhappy poet, something of a hothouse plant, many miles over a frozen country, in order, as they explained, that he might acquire an appetite for his dinner.

All the previous acquaintance he had enjoyed with Christine had gone to show him that she was the only woman in the world whom he could rely on to make him happy. It was his great purpose to live surrounded by objects of beauty; his flat in town was a feast for the eye. And Christine—dainty, graceful, laughing Christine—would be strictly in keeping with his furniture.

After dinner Gerald succeeded in isolating Christine and himself and deep gloom settled on Bob Finducane. He could not understand how Christine tolerated the fellow—"a miserable sort of chap," was Bob's opinion.

"Christine is getting very friendly with the celebrated poet," he remarked to Mr. Hartover.

"Yes."

"He talked awful rot at dinner," continued Bob, as if seeking the secret of the poet's charm. "Said the fret and hurry of the present day—I wonder if the car suggested it?—said it was ruining society."

"Society likes being ruined," said Mr. Hartover, cheerfully.

"For himself, he said, he liked solitude and peace. A quiet cavern in some distant hillside was—was his ticket. I say, I wish he'd got one."

It was on the third day, and in the dusk of the afternoon, that Gerald and Christine happened to be alone together in the drawing-room, watching the flame of a great fire leap and flicker, casting so cheerful a light into the room that Christine had stoutly opposed the designs of a servant who had entered with matches.

For once Gerald had forgotten the value of words—his words—and had sat in silence for some time meditatively considering the teacup in his hands. It was Christine who spoke first.

"I believe we have both been dreaming," she said.

"Dreams are the wings that bear us to the pleasant lands, to the castles and fairy palaces," said the poet.

"Or to your cave?" asked Christine.

"No; I was dreaming of a beautiful house, with bright flowers and old trees round it; with the sunlight streaming through great windows, giving life and youth to the fancies of dead painters on the walls; a house filled with the treasures that art gives to her servants, and with, above all—" Gerald hesitated, for once at a loss for some effective suggestion.

Christine, serenely obtuse, suggested the roof.

"No," said Gerald, putting down his teacup and smiling faintly, "someone to pour out the tea."

The fire had sobered to a bri[illegible] glow; in the shadow Christine sat m[illegible]tionless. Gerald recognized an adva[illegible]tage and was preparing to go into th[illegible] matter more thoroughly when the doo[illegible] was opened.

"What, all in the dark?" came [illegible] cheerful tones from the doorway.

"Mother!" cried Christine, jumping up. "We did not expect you until tomorrow!"

Mrs. Hartover had not noticed Gerald in the darkness and for a moment Christine, a little anxious about the situation, hesitated to introduce him. A flood of light fell on the two through the open door. Gerald stood in the shadow, rigid, his hands gripping a chair back, staring wide-eyed as at a ghost.

He was watching Christine's mother.

And all that evening he was enveloped in a dark cloud of silent meditation. He seemed to avoid Christine, and when he parted from Mr. Hartover for the night told him that he was very sorry that circumstances compelled him to bring his visit to a close on the following day.

So the poet went back to town and Christine dwelt in the country. She could forget; indeed, other matters occupied her attention so completely that she quite forgot. But he went less among his friends and the sorrowful note wailed louder through his verses. Several days passed and still he hung about the door of his dream palace, fearful of entering, yet unable to stride boldly away. He could see Christine, picturing in his mind her graceful and charming figure. But there beside her was her mother, and in all likelihood, in after years, when his eyes must constantly dwell on her, she would be like her mother—

And her mother was the fattest woman he had ever seen.

On a bright February morning, about a week after he left the Hartovers, Gerald, utterly wearied of the ceaseless wrangling in his mind of "I will" and "I won't," and the mournful wailing of "I wish I could," went out to find consolation. Knowing renunciation to be wisdom, yet clinging to folly, the idea had come to him that he would visit his friend Felix, painter and misogynist.

Felix, busy on a masterpiece, greeted him kindly, but without warmth, and went on with his painting.

Gerald began to wander aimlessly about the studio. Presently he stood before a picture resting on an easel in a corner and looked long at it, wondering at a feeling of recognition of the face of the woman painted there.

"Who is this?" he asked, presently.

Felix looked up sharply, then turned to his work again.

"An old picture of mine," he said, briefly.

"So bad that the lady wouldn't have it?"

"So good that I wouldn't part with it," retorted Felix. "Christine Hartover called yesterday and I got it out

"HER MOTHER!" GASPED GERALD.

to show her. It was her mother, you know."

"Her mother!" gasped Gerald. "But she's fat—enormously fat."

"She was the most beautiful woman I have ever seen."

"But I saw Mrs. Hartover a week ago and she is—"

"Christine's stepmother. What's up?"

The poet had seized his hat. In a moment all his doubts had been dissipated. He trod on air. He must go to Christine at once, throw himself at her feet and pour out his love.

But the deep voice of Felix came again from behind his easel:

"Christine came for my congratulations. She is just engaged to young Finducane."

## HOW COQUELIN'S WIT WON

By an Eloquent Illustration of Silence He Secured a Much Desired Club Membership.

One of the most famous of the Quartier Latin clubs in Paris is the one which is called "The Sub Rosa," and the most famous of its members is the great actor Coquelin, pere, but the story of his election has not yet been told in print, writes Warwick James Price, in Success Magazine.

He was present one night at the club's late supper, a weekly feast, and, having heard that there was a vacancy in the roll, applied for membership. Now the only rules of the "Sub Rosa" men are: "Think much; write little. Be as silent as you can." The presiding officer, with this last rule in mind, answered the applicant by placing before him a tumbler filled so full of water that another drop would have caused it to run over. Coquelin understood. He had evidently been misinformed about a vacancy, the club membership was obviously full.

Over the table was suspended a rose, the club emblem. While the glass still stood before him Coquelin broke a petal from the flower, and laid it so gently on the water that not a single drop escaped. A silent man could join and make no trouble.

Around the table ran a ripple of smiles and little handclaps and nods of approval, and then, as if of one accord, all began making bread-balls. Then a cup was passed from hand to hand, and each deposited his "ballot" in it—and all were found to be round; not one had been pressed flat in sign of disapproval. So Coquelin joined the Sub Rosa club.

[illegible] Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Chief of Police Straub rounded up fifteen hoboes Sunday who were given quarters in the jail until Monday morning, then released and ordered to leave town. Most of the men were found in box cars in the Soo railroad yards.

W. T. Bradley of Tomahawk, C. H. Lundy, general manager of the M. & W. railway, and Spencer Heley, vice-president of the Tomahawk Lbr. Co., spent Thursday in the city. Mr.

### Kansas Townships.

There are more Grant townships in Kansas than any other kind. Twenty-eight bear this name. The fact that Grant was doing things and making news when the townships of Kansas were being named is chiefly responsible for this. The name of Lincoln is a close second. There are 27 Lincoln townships in Kansas. Other statesmen are well represented. There are 22 Logans, 12 Shermans, eight Harrisons, nine Jacksons, six Blaines and four Clevelands. Many townships are named after states. There are six Ohio townships and four Illinois townships.

### Baroness Has New Fad.

Baroness von Fersen has arrived in New York from Russia. She was met by her son, Baron von Fersen, and his wife. The baroness brought with her a small turtle which she carries with her constantly. She was reluctant to show her pet, which was protected in a wooden cage, to the custom house inspector. When he insisted, the baroness drew aside the curtain, revealing the turtle. The traveling companion of the baroness, who has set this style in fads, was admitted duty free.

# PECK'S BAD BOY ABROAD

The Bad Boy's Dad Meets a Count at a Party—They "Go Broke" at Monte Carlo.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK.
(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, Formerly Publisher of Peck's Sun, Author of "Peck's Bad Boy," Etc.)
(Copyright, 1902, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Monte Carlo.—Dear Uncle: I blush to write the name, Monte Carlo, at the head of a letter to anyone that is a Christian, or who believes in honesty and decency, and earning a living by the sweat of one's brow, for this place is the limit. If I should write anybody a letter from South Clark street, Chicago, the recipient would know I had gone wrong, and was located in the midst of a bad element, and the inference would be that I was the worst fakir, robber, hold-up man or assassin in the bunch.

The inference you must draw from the heading of this letter is that dad and I have taken all the degrees of badness and are now winding up our career by taking the last degree, before passing in our chips and committing suicide. Do you know what this place is, old man? Monaco is a principality, about six miles square, ruled by a prince, and the whole business of the country, for it has "country" the same as though it had a king, is gambling. They have all the different kinds of gambling, from chuck-a-luck at two bits to roulette at a million dollars a minute. What started dad to come to Monte Carlo is more than I know, unless it was a new American he has got acquainted with, a fellow from North Dakota, that dad met at a sort of dance that he did not take me to. It seems there is a place in Paris where they go to see men and women dance—one of those dances where they kick so high that their feet hit the gas fixtures.

Well, all I know about it is that one Wednesday night dad said he felt as though it was his duty to go to prayer meeting, so he could say when he got home that in all the frivolities of a trip abroad, even in wicked Paris, he never neglected his church duties. I never was stuck on going to prayer meeting, so dad let me stay at the hotel and play pool with the cash register boy in the barroom, and dad took a hymn book and went out, looking pious as I ever saw him.

My, what a difference there was in dad in the morning. I woke up about daylight, and dad came into the room with a strange man, with spinach on his chin, and they began to dance, like they had seen the people dance at the show where they had passed the evening. They were undressed, except their underclothes, which were these combination suits, so when a man gets into them he is sealed up like a bologna, and he has to have help when he wants to get out to take a bath, and he has to have an outsider button him in with a button hook. Gee! I would rather be a sausage and done with it. Well, dad and this man from Dakota kicked high until dad caught by the ankle on a gas bracket, and the strange man got me up out of bed to help unloosen dad and get him down before he was black in the face. Finally we got dad down and then the two old codgers began to discuss a proposition to go to Monte Carlo to break the bank.

The Dakota man agreed that Americans had no right to be spending their own money doing Europe, when their genius was equal to the task of acquiring the money of the less intelligent foreigners. He said they could go to Monte Carlo and by a system of gambling which he had used successfully in the Black Hills they could carry away all the money they could pile into sacks. The man said he would guarantee to break the bank if dad would put his money against the Dakota man's experience as a gambler, and they would divide the proceeds equally. Dad bit like a bass. He said he had

THERE WAS TO BE SOME FUN BESIDES THE WINNING OF MONEY BECAUSE THEY TALKED OF GOING OUT IN THE PARK AND ON THE TERRACES . . . AND SEEING THE POOR DEVILS WHO HAD GONE BROKE COMMIT SUICIDE.

always had an element of adventure in his make-up, and had always liked to take chances, and from what he had heard of the fabulous sums won and lost at Monte Carlo, he could see that if a syndicate could be formed that would win most of the time, he could see that there was more money in it than in any manufacturing enterprise, and he was willing to finance the scheme.

The Dakota man fairly hugged dad, and he told dad in confidence that they two could divide up money enough to make them richer than they ever dreamed of, and all the morning they discussed the plan, and made a list of things they would need to get away with the money. They provided themselves with canvas sacks to carry away the gold, and dad drew all his money out of the bank, and that evening we took a train for Monte Carlo. All the way here dad and his new friend chuckled over the sensation they would make among the gamblers, and I became real interested in the scheme. There was to be some fun besides the winning of the money, because they talked of going out in the park and on the terraces when they were tired of winning money, and seeing the poor devils who had gone broke commit suicide, as that is said to be one of the features of the place.

Well, we got a suite of rooms and the first day we looked over the place, and ate free banquets and saw how the people dressed, and just looked prosperous and showed money on the slightest provocation, and got the hang of things. Dad was to go in the big gambling room in the afternoon with his pockets fairly dropsical with money, and the Dakota man was to do the betting, and dad was to hold one of the canvas bags, and when it was full we were to take it to our room, and quit gambling for awhile, to give the bank

HE WOULD REACH OUT TO DAD FOR MORE MONEY, AND DAD WOULD REACH INTO ANOTHER POCKET AND DIG UP ANOTHER ROLL.

a chance to raise more money. Dad insisted that his partner should lose a small bet once in awhile, so the bank should not get on to the fact that we had a cinch.

After luncheon we entered the big gambling room. In full-dress suits, and, by gosh! it was like a king's reception. There were hundreds of men and women, dressed for a party, and it did not seem like a gambling hell, except that there were piles of gold as big as stoves, on all the tables, and the guests were provided with silver rakes, with long handles, to rake in the money. Dad said in a whisper to the Dakota man: "What is the use of taking the trouble to run a gold mine, and get all dirtied up digging dirty nuggets, when you can get nice, clean gold, all coined, ready to spend, by betting right?" And then dad turned to me and he said: "Hennery, don't let the sight of this wealth make you avaricious. Don't be purse-proud when you find that your poor father, after years of struggle against adversity, and the machinations of designing men, has got next to the Pierpont Morgan class, and has money to buy railroads. Don't get excited when we begin to bag the money, but just act as though it was a regular thing with us to salt down our gold for winter, the same as we do our pork."

A count, or a duke, gave us nice seats, and rakes to haul in the money, a countess, with a low-necked dress, winked at dad when he reached into his pistol pocket and brought out a roll of bills and handed them to the Dakota man, who bought $500 worth of red chips, and when the man looked the roulette table over and put about a pint of chips on the red, dad choked up so he was almost black in the face, and began to perspire so I had to wipe my face with a handkerchief; the gambler rolled the wheel and when the ball stopped on the red, and dad did the raking and raked in a quart of chips, and dad shook hands with the Dakota man and said: "Pard, we have got 'em on the run," and reached for his sack to put in the first installment of acquired wealth, and the low-necked countess smiled a ravishing smile on dad, and dad looked as though he owned a brewery, and the Dakota man twisted his chin whiskers and acted like he was sorry for the Monte Carlo bank. I just got so faint with joy that I almost cried.

To think we had skinned along as economically as possible all our lives, and never made much money, and now, through this Dakota genius, and this Monte Carlo opportunity, we had wealth raking in by the bushel, made me feel great, and I wondered why more people had not found out this faraway place, where people could become rich and prosperous in a day, if they had the nerve. I tell you, old man, it was great, and I was going to cable you to sell out your grocery for what you could get at forced sale and come here with the money, gamble and become a millionaire.

Monte Carlo (the next day).—My Dear Uncle Ezra: I do not know how to write you the sequel to this tragedy. After our Dakota partner, with the Black Hills system of beating a roulette game, had won the first bet, he never guessed the right color again, and dad had no more use for the rake. Every time he bet and lost, he would reach out to dad for more money, and dad would reach into another pocket and dig up another roll, and the countess would laugh and dad had to act as though he enjoyed losing money.

It was about dark when dad had fished up the last hundred dollars and it was gone before dad could wink back to the countess, then the Dakota man looked at dad for more, and dad shook his head and said it was all off, and they looked at each other a minute, and then we all three got up and went out in the park to see the people who had gone broke commit suicide, but there was not a revolver shot and dad and the Dakota man sat down on a seat and I looked at the moon.

Dad looked at the Dakota man and said: "You started me in all right. What happened to your system?" The Dakota man was silent for a moment, and then he pointed to me and said: "That imp of yours crossed his fingers every time I bet, except the first time." Dad called me to him, and he said: "Hennery, let this be a lesson to you. Never to cross your fingers. You have ruined your dad," and he turned his pockets inside out, and hadn't change for a dollar note, and he gave me the empty sack to carry, and we went to our suite of rooms, knowing we would be fired out into the cold world.

It will take a week to get money from the states, and we may be sent to the work house, as we are broke, and haven't got the means even to commit suicide. Don't tell ma.

Yours,
HENNERY.

## GOT AN EXCUSE TO TALK.

Wanted to Say Something to the Old Woman and the Way Was Opened.

"I was in a Long Island village last summer," said a New York lawyer, according to the Cleveland Leader, "when a big automobile came tearing along, and just in front of the post office it struck and killed a big hog belonging to a villager who was leaning over his gate at the time.

"'How fast was the machine going?' I asked of him, as he came out and looked after the flying auto.

"'Forty miles an hour,' he replied.

"'Then you can make the owner pay for your hog.'

"'Yes, I suppose so, but I don't think I shall fool with the case.'

"'Don't you think the hog is worth going to law about, eh?'

"'He was a fine hog, and I ought to be paid for him, but me and the old woman have been grouty at each other for a week, and I've been aching for a chance to open out on her. This is just what I wanted, and I'll let the auto go and go in and tell her some things she won't forget for the next 30 years!'"

### The Truth Breaks Out.

"Now, of course, doctor," said the man upon whose eye the operation had been performed, "I respect your skill highly, and all that; but doesn't it seem, even to you, a little too much to charge $50 for doing a bit of work that occupied you about five minutes?"

"My good sir," said the great oculist, hastening to the defense of himself and his profession, "you don't realize that in acquiring the skill to perform such an operation in five minutes I have spoiled perhaps two bushels of eyes quite as valuable as yours!"—N. Y. Times.

### In Record Time.

Piney Flats, Tenn., May 29th.—(Special)—Cured in two days of Rheumatism that had made his life a torture for two years, D. S. Hilton, of this place, naturally wants every other sufferer from rheumatism to know what cured him. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the grandest pill on earth," says Mr. Hilton, "I would not take any sum of money for what they did for me. For two years I had what the doctors called rheumatism. I could hardly walk around in the house. It seemed to be in my back and hip and legs. I tried everything but nothing helped me till I got Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Two days after I took the first dose all pain left me and it has never come back since. I can't praise Dodd's Kidney Pills too much."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.

### Way It Affects You.

"I've explained to you what 'trunk' and 'branch' mean," said the teacher of the botany class; "now who can tell me what 'sprig' means?"

"I know," cried Tommy, "it means you've got a cold in your head when you try to say 'spring.'"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Are the Packers Receiving Fair Play?

When the Garfield report on the business methods of the packers appeared, after eight months' investigation, it was severely criticised and roundly denounced. After three months of publicity it is significant that those who attempted to discredit it have failed to controvert the figures contained in that exhaustive document. The public is beginning to notice this omission, and the feeling is rapidly growing that the sensational charges out of which the "Beef Investigation" arose were without foundation. If the official statements of the report are susceptible of contradiction, a good many people are now asking why the facts and figures are not furnished to contradict them.

The truth seems to be that most of the charges contain unfounded sensational assertions. A flagrant example of this appeared in a recent article in an Eastern magazine, to the effect that "forty Iowa banks were forced to close their doors in 1903-4 by the Beef Trust's manipulation of cattle prices." Chief Clerk Cox, of the banking department of the Iowa State Auditor's office, has tabulated the list of banks given in the magazine article and has publicly denounced the statement as utterly untrue. He gives separately the reasons for each failure mentioned and officially states that they have been caused by unwise speculations and by reckless banking methods. It may be well to suspend judgment upon the packers until the charges against them are proved.

### Similar Symptoms.

"Are you a married man?" asked the lawyer, who was doing the cross-examining.

"No," answered the witness, who had one arm in a sling and traces of the strenuous life on his face. "I was run over by an automobile last week."—Chicago Daily News.

### Agricultural and Horticultural Colonies on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Lockesburg Colony in Sevier County, Arkansas, containing about 30,000 acres, and Loring Colony in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, containing about 21,000 acres, are now open for settlement. Lands range in price from $7.00 to $15.00 per acre, and are sold on easy terms to actual settlers. Lockesburg Colony is well suited for General Farming, stock raising and commercial fruit growing. Loring Colony lies in a splendid fruit, truck and tobacco region, and is good for corn and cotton also. Both are situated in a beautiful country, with a healthy climate and excellent water. Write for books concerning Lockesburg and Loring Colonies and "Current Events" Magazine to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.; F. E. Roesler, Immigration Agt., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

It is proposed when a certain Atchison man dies to place his automobile over his grave as a monument. "He has spent so many happy hours under it," people say.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Rain may be all right for growing crops, but it brings no joy to the baseball fan.—Chicago Chronicle.


### EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the backache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

# Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

**What About the United Judgment of Millions**

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for over a quarter of a century?

Is there any *stronger proof of merit*, than the

**Confidence of the People**

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

**SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE**

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

# WORK THAT TELLS

*The Kind That Brings Real Success Is Done with a Healthy Body and Brain.*

*How can you expect to do the best work of which you are capable with either brain or body if you don't have that real health and good feeling, that vim and force that comes from perfect digestion? Egg-o-See is not a medicine; simply a perfect food. Easily enough assimilated for the invalid, yet containing enough nutriment to sustain the greatest physical exertion. Try it for breakfast and lunch and do away with grease and soggy cereals and see how almost magical is the effect. You'll find real pleasure in its eating, it is so crisp and palatable that you will want it again. It brings the right kind of energy for real success.*

*EGG-O-SEE is a food especially adapted to people living in the smaller towns and country districts, because of the abundance of rich cream at hand.*

Nearly Everybody Eats it Now.

A large package at any grocery 10c

"De trouble wif some mighty smart men," said Uncle Eben, "is dat when a opportunity comes along, dey does so much mental arithmetic about it dat it's clean gone pas' befo' dey gits de answer."—Washington Star.

Special Low Rates to N. E. A. Meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 3-7, via Nickel Plate Road. Long return Limit and Stop-over privileges at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., Niagara Falls and New York City. Full information of Agent, or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Education is more than a preparation for life; it is a life.—Chicago Tribune.

### Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The early straw bid catches the merry hat.—Chicago Chronicle.

# PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with this peculiar to their sex, and as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

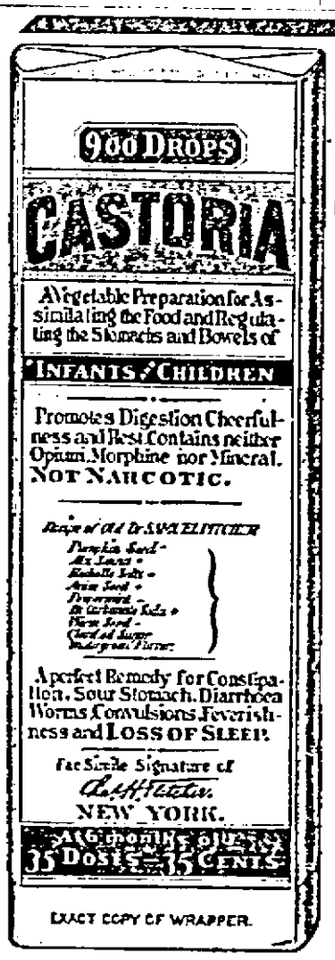
Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G 2076




EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

C. M. PARK, EDITOR AND MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition in display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.


Milwaukee papers assert that dog population is on the decrease in that city, and that only one half the number of licenses have been issued this year, compared with three years ago. That's nothing, our dog population has decreased 75 per cent in a year according to license figures.

Today is the great opening day of the Lewis & Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon. Today the people of Portland take a holiday and all business places are closed. The show is a big one and Wisconsin people who go will have an opportunity to see some fine scenery while enroute.

The feminine boxer is now a reality. A Philadelphia young lady, who some weeks ago was being annoyed by the attentions of a young man of the class called "mashers", began taking boxing lessons, and the next time the masher smirked and lifted his hat the young lady swung out with her right and the masher was counted out right then.

The fleets of Admiral Togo and of Admiral Rojestvensky have met at last and the battle was a complete Japanese victory. Nineteen of the Russian vessels were either sunk or captured. The Russian loss is estimated at 5,000 dead and 3,000 taken prisoners. The Japanese loss was very small. It is thought Admiral Rojestvensky has perished as his flagship went to the bottom. The Czar of all the Russians wept when he learned of the complete destruction of his navy. Unless immediate steps are taken for a peaceable settlement, the Czar will have further cause to weep.

## NO TIME FOR KINGS.

John Hay our secretary of state who is in Europe seems to be away up in the world of business and diplomacy and as independent as he is great. King Edward and Emperor William have both notified Mr. Hay that they will be glad to receive him, but Mr. Hay has declined both invitations.

## LAY SERMON.

His sun has gone down while it was yet day. D. D. Thompson.

I do remember my faults this day. Genesis 41:9.

The continuity of these two texts is not perfectly apparent, and the evolution of the subject may be somewhat obscure. But the preacher should be allowed occasionally to indulge in a little mystification provided he doesn't too thoroughly mystify himself. Of course the preacher takes the chances. "Perhaps it may turn out a song, perhaps turn out a sermon." Either will do. But he must beware lest his mystification makes him a "blind leader of the blind," in which case he would have the consolation of knowing that his "foolishness of preaching had deprived of sight both himself and his audience.

Earthly life is a succession of sunrises and sunsets. So long as we are above the daisies we can count on the diurnal rotation of light and darkness. To us there shall never fall the time for action or the time for rest, and our success in material things depends largely on how we utilize the opportunities afforded us by this beneficient law of the universe.

Metaphorically the same principle is true in the moral world. The moral life has its phases. Its transitions, its opportunities, upon the use of which success or failure depends. The distinction is that there is here no established law of rotation. The alternations of sunshine and shadow depend upon ourselves. We are the necromancers whose power can summon the good spirits of life and exorcise the demons. Many of us do not know or have forgotten that we possess this magical power. Glendover boasted that he could "call spirits from the vasty deep." "And so can I, or so can any man," retorted Hotspur. "But will they come when you do call for them?" The fighting Welshman was assuming supernatural powers, and of course his interlocutor knew that he was lying and almost had the impoliteness to tell him so. Had that brave rebel had referred to our earthly moral and spiritual life his boasting would have been justified. There is not a real good man in the universe who does not possess something of divine power. His power over self is absolute, and that power, incidentally and in proportion to its degree and quality, influences the personality of others. The whole secret consists in being in harmony with Him who is the source of all power. We may boast ourselves as moral giants but the very power to control our little selves must come from a divine source. And when we are so in harmony, and have been endued with this power of goodness, we can do all things necessary for the happiness of ourselves and those who are within the sphere of our influence.

And such a power is necessary if we are to become aggressive forces. It was for this power, only in greater degree, that the Apostles tarried at Jerusalem and waited in the upper room. The parallel holds good in modern days. It is possible for every one to so walk in the light that no somber shadows shall darken his pathway, and at his bidding the cheerful and beautiful spirits of hope and contentment and joy shall attend him and make his journey one of perpetual sunshine.

But perhaps this is getting out of the line of practicality. I remember once, long ago, I was listening to a pretty good sermon. The preacher had got a little way up in the clouds, when he suddenly paused and said "let me be practical." There seemed to be no objection, and I have no doubt that every one in the audience mentally responded "all right sir, go ahead and we will do our best to keep up with you."

If human conditions were normal the sunset of life never would be premature. The allotment of three score years and ten is not a figment of the psalmists brain. It was intended for an average of life. That its consummation as an average is practical is demonstrated by the many who have passed the allotted period and have even reached the century mark. But human ignorance too often neutralizes divine wisdom, and thus the record of mortality so frequently proclaims that the "heir of all the ages" has failed to attain his inheritance because "his sun has gone down while it was yet day."

Whose is the fault? Our own, through neglicence of duty. This life is co operative between the divine and human. It is impossible to divest ourselves of this principle of copartnership. We cannot throw off our share of responsibility. There are, of course, incidents and accidents beyond mortal control, but their rarity is surprising when we consider the vast number of the earth's inhabitants and the multiplicity and strenuousness of business affairs. The inspired psalmist doubtless considered all these exigencies when he established the average. Barring what the law denominates "the act of God," we are each responsible, up to a certain point, for the duration of our own lives and those that are of our paternity.

The phrase "race suicide" is more significant and comprehensive than its illustrious author intended. How many of us can trace our lives back to the farthest limit of memory and not find places where we have planted germs of decay that have affected our own lives and may affect the lives of posterity. An honest diagnosis would frighten us. We should find that we had not only imperiled our own continued existence, but had failed to warn those dependent on us of the dangers that we have encountered. Memory seems to have played us false. We do not remember our faults in time. Ignorance is the parent of legions of evils. But it would be little consolation if Peter could say to us, as he said to his brethren in the temple, "I wot that through ignorance ye did it." In these days there is no excuse for ignorance. Ignorance is a crime, and either the indifferent teacher or the recalcitrant pupil is guilty.

It would be too much to expect that, until the millennium dawns, any of us should be free from faults. But there are two sovereign things that we can do, as safe and permanent rules of conduct. We can remember our faults as warnings against their repetition and we can utilize the knowledge thus gained to forestall the intrusion of those same faults in the lives of others.

Just think what a world this would be if every conscientious person would adopt and adhere to these correlative rules. Our individual lives would become better day by day. Memory would be retentive and conscience alert. The mistakes of yesterday would be unknown today. The struggles of today would be the triumphs of tomorrow. Our experience and example would mould the principles and lives of our children. Day by day evil would retreat towards the ultimate darkness, goodness and virtue would come to the front, truth would reveal itself to all, and for every one the sunset of life would signalize the consummation of work, the fulfillment of destiny. So mote it be.

**Very Low Excursion Rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Etc.,**

Via the North-Western Line, will be in effect from all stations May 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, and June 1 and 2, with favorable return limits, on account of National Council Knights of Columbus at Los Angeles, etc. Two fast trains to the Pacific Coast daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. The best of everything. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

**Definition.**

Smart—Why do you refer to Mrs. Tossem as a hay widow?

Tart—Because hay is grass with all the greenness dried out.—N. Y. Times.

# WOULD MAKE SUGAR.

## AMERICANS IN MEXICO PLAN TO USE MAGUEY SAP.

### Latter Is Source of Pulque, the Popular Native Drink—Great Difficulty Which the Inventors Must Overcome.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—Two Americans in this city, one a railroader and the other a chemist, are evolving a scheme to make sugar from the maguey sap, which produces the yeasty stuff called pulque.

Pulque, ever since its discovery in this country nearly 12 years ago, has been a curse of Mexico. Some physicians think it is good for kidney disease, but that is the only aspect of good it has if its curative properties be conceded.

Should the inventors succeed in making sugar from the pulque plant, they will aid the temperance movement by turning the sap into safer commercial channels, or at least cause the pulque beverage to rise in price and thus perhaps curtail its use by the poor of Mexico.

Compared with the sugar production of the United States, that of Mexico is small, and it would be singular if the product of this country should originate from anything but cane.

The production in the northern republic is 60,000,000 pounds a year, while in Mexico it cannot pass 20,000,000 pounds, or less than two pounds a year per capita.

Deducting the exported sugars of Mexico, and adding the imported article, the consumption of the home article in Mexico is about five pounds per capita.

The same difficulty besets pulque and the cane product—the necessity for the manufacture of the sugar before the cane or sap turns sour. The milk of the maguey, it is said, will not stay good longer than 24 hours, but the inventors declare they can produce a white, pure sugar.

Tomasada Asada, chief of the bureau of sugar industry in Formosa, is in Mexico, looking into the sugar production of the country to ascertain whether Mexico can export some of her product to Japan where it is needed. It is said the Mexican article is richer in saccharine qualities than that of the United States. Mr. Asada, before coming here, visited Hawaii, Cuba and points in the United States. When he finishes his errand here he will go to South America.

Mr. Asada says that Formosa is the only sugar producing region under the Japanese flag, and about 40 years ago was one of the leading producers in the world, but production declined, owing to the system of government bounties paid in Germany and other lands on beet sugar exported. The per capita consumption in Japan is about 12 pounds a year, but the output is only about one-tenth of what is needed for local demand.

# CATHOLIC CHURCH GROWING

## United States and Island Possessions Have 22,127,354 Members—Chicago Diocese One of Largest.

Milwaukee, Wis.—In the United States and their island possessions there are 22,127,354 Roman Catholics, according to figures compiled for the Catholic directory of 1905 to be published by the M. H. Wiltzius company, of Milwaukee. The same figures show that there are 1,454,700 Catholics in the metropolitan see of Chicago, including the suffragan bishoprics of Peoria, Alton and Belleville. The number of children in the parish schools is 105,054.

The Catholic population of the Philippine islands is 7,058,609; Porto Rico, 1,000,000; Hawaii, 22,000; and Cuba, 1,572,862.

This is the first time the official Catholic census of the Philippines has been published.

The Philippines' Catholic population is divided among five dioceses, as follows: Archdiocese of Manila, 1,831,826; Jaro, 1,331,194; Vigan, 990,000; Camarines, 700,000; Cebu, 2,145,679. It appears that the dioceses of Manila, Jaro and Cebu are much larger than any in the continental United States.

The number of priests and churches for such a large population, however, is comparatively small. The archdiocese of Manila has 434 priests, Jaro 106, Vigan 110, Camarines 107, Cebu 183. Manila has 264 churches, Jaro 192, Vigan 171, Camarines 124, Cebu 82,543. The province of Cebu includes the Ladrone islands.

The compilation for the year 1904 showed the total Catholic population of the continental United States to be 11,887,317, making the increase for the year 575,476.

# BILL THAT HITS PASTORS.

## Delaware Ministers Are Alarmed Over Proposed Measure to Transfer Weddings.

Wilmington, Del.—Aroused over the bill which has been presented to the general assembly providing that magistrates of Delaware may perform marriage ceremonies, ministers of this city will go before the legislature to oppose the measure.

The ministers realize that such a law would deprive them of considerable revenue, and they intend to fight the bill to the end.

Under the present law marriages must be performed by ministers of the gospel or by mayors. Lovers from out-of-town points frequently go before magistrates desiring to be married, but those officials, being unable to perform the ceremony, are compelled to send for a minister.

Wilmington being a "Gretna Green" for lovers who desire to be made one, business in the matrimonial line is always brisk, and there are several local ministers who receive fees during the year equal almost to their salaries.

**Pointed.**

"He has his good points."

"So I found out when he elbowed his way through the car last night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Crooked.**

"Why, he is nothing more than a human dollar sign!"

"I didn't know he was as crooked as that."—Town Topics.

**The Best Lay.**

Some people sing, make the welkin ring,
For the lay of the poet's pen.
But a song I raise and a song of praise
For the lay of the speckled hen.
—Chicago Chronicle.

# A REMINISCENT APPETITE.

## Poetic Genius of the Houston Post Tells His Likes in Prosaic Rhyme.

I think I'd like to slop the pigs the way I used to do, and bring in wood and hunt for eggs and bring the cows home, too; and grease the wagon and hitch up the horses every day, and water all the cows and calves and give the horses hay; and pump wash water and stay in an' churn, and churn, while other boys down by the creek were having fun to burn. I'd like to salt the sheep, I would; I'd like to milk the cows; I'd like to man a cross-cut saw and have a wild carouse, with dad the other end of it to pull me through the log. I'd love to carry off the team and feed the cat and dog. And when I'd got the chores all done and had got through the rush, I'd like to take a brush-hook and go out and cut some brush. I'd do these things again, I would, and never heave a sigh, for 'long about this time o' year I'd get my full of pie—good home-made mince and pumpkin pie, and hen's eggs newly laid; salt-risin' bread and biscuits like the kind my mother made; and good backbone and spareribs, too, and cornbread spread with grease—these things to have again would bring my spirit lasting peace. And so I'd like to slop the pigs and fed the critters, too, and churn, and churn, and churn, and churn, and churn, just like I used to do.

# HE WAS GOING ON CARS.

## And the Terrible Infant Was Moved to Tell Strangers All About It.

The little boy made eyes at the women in the seat behind and at last deserted his mother for their society relates the Boston Post.

"Yes'm," he said. "We're going on the train. Ain't it fine. My uncle's dead. We're goin' to his funerell."

"Was your uncle your mother's brother?" asked out of the women.

"Yes'm, an' papa hates him. An' when my mother was a little girl my uncle was a little boy, an' he licked my papa. You see that lunch bastik? Well, we've got some chicking in it, cold chicking, an' I'll give you some. When my mother was a little girl she always had to eat the neck, 'cause there was two, four, elevum children, an' she was the littlest, an' she just hates the neck."

His new-found friends were properly sympathetic.

"See that satchel? Well, that ain't ours. We had to borry it from Mrs. Didson, 'cause the mite ate ours all up—Oo! look at them cows! We had a cow once, but it died. Ain't that a pretty dress mamma's got on? ? It ain't hern; it's Mrs. Didson's, only she's biggern't my mother. I guess you ain't got any little boys, have you? Is your uncle dead?

**Diagnosis.**

The doctor—You're not feeling at all well, you say?

The broker—That's right, doctor.

"What did you think of that fellow Lawson's 'Frenzied Finance' articles?"

"Oh, I devoured every one of them, doctor."

"Did, eh? Well, your trouble is wind on the stomach."—Yonkers Statesman.

**All Right Coming In.**

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I suppose you never saw any good in a woman?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes, I've noticed that you only slam the door when you're leaving the room.—Yonkers Statesman.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

## C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 14—5:40 a. m.—Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:48 a. m.—Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m.—Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m.—Sunday only
No. 52—4:15 p. m.—way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:42 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:37 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:50 a. m.—Daily
No. 31—2:50 p. m.—Sunday only
No. 53—9:05 a. m.—way freight, D. ex. Sun

Jan. 26, 1905. W. C. RINER, Agent.

## Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited, No. 8*—2:10 a. m.
Gladstone Local No. 130†—7:40 a. m.
Way Freight No. 224—9:00 a. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 8 has solid vestibuled sleepers between Minneapolis and Montreal.

No. 130 makes close connection at Pelican Lake for all points north and south on C. M. & St. P. lines.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited No. 7*—2:10 a. m.
Minneapolis Local No. 85†—7:20 a. m.
Way Freight No. 23†—6:00 a. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 7 makes connections at Minneapolis for all points west.

Through tickets furnished to all parts of the world and baggage checked through to destination.

E. F. TOMPKIN, Agent.


# Kretlow's Pharmacy

Is the place to have your Physicians Prescriptions Compounded.

## Anything New

In drugs you will find at my store if it is to be had in the city. We aim to keep our stock at all times right up to the hour, and carry an assortment of worthy goods to sell

## At Right Prices

Largest Variety of Perfumes in the city.

Our toilet articles are of the kind that give full value in satisfaction for every cent of cost.

F. E. KRETLOW

THE DRUGGIST.

Get the Best

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

When you go to Rouman's Bon Ton parlor and candy kitchen. They handle the best and purest ice cream in the city and serve with crushed fruits and walnuts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundaes per glass | 10c |
| Ice cream soda | 5c |
| Ice cream per pint | 15c |
| Ice cream per quart | 25c |
| Ice cream per gallon | $1.00 |

Special prices for parties and socials. Don't forget our home made love candy. Don't miss the place.

AT THE BON TON 10 BROWN ST.

Weisen Block. Phone 42 2r

ANI DELANDER. WISCONSIN

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Largest Tourist Cars

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

They are new, roomy, well ventilated, cool, leather-upholstered, void of dust-catching devices, strongly built, steel-platformed, broad-vestibuled and electric-lighted.

Completely equipped with mattresses, pillows, blankets, bed linen, curtains and cooking ranges. Toilet rooms contain wash stands, towels, soap, combs, brushes, etc.

Two persons comfortably accommodated in a double berth in these cars. Rates are only one-half those charged in the standard Pullman sleeping cars. Each car is in charge of a uniformed colored porter, whose sole duty it is to care for the comfort of its occupants

ON THE

Northern Pacific Railway

G. W. McCaskey, Dist. Pass. Agt., Fourth and Broadway Sts., St. Paul, Minn. Send six cents for Wonderland 1905, to A. M. Cleland, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

DO YOU KNOW

That our store is headquarters for the best in

Perfumes, Writing Paper & Fancy Stationery

A complete line of sporting goods and patent medicines always in stock. Careful attention given to the filling of prescriptions. Give us a call.

ANDERLE & HINMAN

28 SO. BROWN STREET

ROBBINS LUMBER CO.

Retail Lumber

Moulding Shingles

HOUSE BILLS A SPECIALTY.

Call No. 4 for Prices Prompt Delivery.

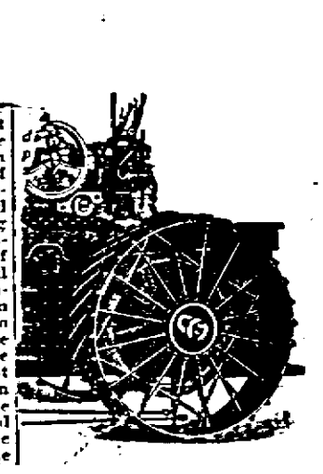
The Season of Outdoor Sports is Here

And with it comes the demand for Sporting Goods of all kinds. Bronson is head quarters for things in that line and has a full stock of

Base Balls and Gloves, Croquet Sets and Hammocks

BRONSON

THE STATIONER


the railroads ensued. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered that the practice be discontinued. The supreme court overruled the decision of the commission on a question of law, the question being that the Interstate Commerce Commission had decided that in interpreting the long and short haul clauses the commission could not take cognizance of conditions abroad. The court held that, being confronted by a great variety of conflicting interests between which it was well nigh impossible to hold the balance, in order to solve the difficulty the Interstate Commerce Commission had selected one interest out of many and had decided upon that to the exclusion of others. The court said that the commission had concentrated its attention upon the American manufacturer and the

Rhinelander Iron Company, Agents.

Having just installed one of the very latest improved

TROY MANGLERS,

We are now prepared to do your family washing in the finest possible manner and at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Rhinelander Steam Laundry

'PHONE 93.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF

Gus. Urbank and family visited this week in Antigo.

Mrs. Isbig who has been very ill is reported somewhat improved.

Send for a free catalog of the Stevens Point Business college.

FOR SALE:—Ladies wheel, cheap, in good condition. 119 Mercer St. 1t

On Thursday a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCoy of the north side.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hauck are the happy parents of a baby boy, born Sunday morning.

A baby girl made her appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Anderson Sunday morning.

Conductor Jud Fields of the Northwestern, spent the fore part of the week with friends in the city.

Miss Fae Shafer who is studying in Trinity hospital Milwaukee has been seriously ill with diphtheria.

Memorial Day literary exercises were held in the various grades of the city schools Monday afternoon.

F. A. Lowell is remodeling his cottage and when completed will have one of the neicest dwellings in the city.

R. K. Fowler who represents the International Correspondence School was the guest of Dr. Stewart Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Asmundson are rejoicing over the advent of a baby girl who arrived at their home Friday.

Pat. Morgan and family who have been living in Bundy for some years will remove to this city within a few days.

If you are going to need any lumber don't forget that you can get prompt delivery by calling 'phone No. 78. 1w.

A tin shower for Frank Kendutch was given by the young people at Mrs. Mannings' residence Saturday evening.

Mrs. H. Howlett of Grand Rapids who was called here last week by the serious illness of her son Henry, has returned home.

Frank Bryant has purchased the C. E. Crusoe residence on North Pelham street and will occupy same as soon as vacated.

Mrs. W. Stroje who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. J. D. Cole, and son Frank Strope, departed Friday for her home in Plover.

E. H. Meiklejohn was in Appleton Saturday where he took the examination necessary to qualify for a second leiutenant of the National Guard.

A party of Chicago sportsmen consisting of A. A. Phelphs, R. Tennerstedt, L. Thalsen and H. Carlson are spending the week fishing in the vicinity of Tripps.

FOR SALE:—Good team, double harness, single harness and heavy wagon. Enquire No. 12 East Anderson street. A bargain if taken at once. m15j1.

Hugh Brown who has charge of one of the boathouses at Boom Lake is suffering from a bad attack of blood poisoning in his left hand. He is confined to his home on the south side.

Miss Nellie Clark, who left here some time ago to attend the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., is visiting at her home on the south side. She is now employed in Chicago.

Game Warden Jas. Oberhaltzer of Eagle River was in Rhinelander Saturday. Mr. Oberhaltzer has been suffering greatly from rheumatism of late but is now able to be about again.

Thos. Lavin, the well known engineer on the Langley & Alderson logging road, came down from Star Lake, Tuesday to spend a few days the guest of his brother John Lavin and friends.

Allie Wooster of Westfield renewed acquaintances in Rhinelander Monday. Mr. Wooster is the owner of several fast horses which have been entered in the track events at former Oneida county fairs.

Tired out, worn out woman cannot sleep, eat or work; seems as if she would fly to pieces. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes strong nerves and rich blood. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Rhinelander Paper Company will be in the market for peeled hemlock logs and wood next winter to the possible exclusion of unpeeled hemlock. All jobbers are therefor urged to peel their hemlock this season. tf

While removing a stovepipe at her home last Saturday, Mrs. A. C. Danielson fell from a chair on which she was standing and struck her left arm on a piece of the pipe. A severe gash was inflicted just below the elbow which required some stitches of the surgeon's needle to close.

FOR SALE:—The best vacant lot in the 2nd addition to Rhinelander. Heretofore have refused to sell, and if not sold by June 5 1905 this offer will be withdrawn.
m25j1. LEVI J. BILLINGS.

Carnations at the cake sale Saturday at Kirk's bakery. 1w.

A base ball team was organized in the city this week and Chas. Bellile selected as manager.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E church meets Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Carl Krueger.

Miss Maud Ashton gave a handkerchief shower Saturday afternoon for her friend, Miss Cora Halladay.

Don't make the mistake of buying a bill of lumber without getting Brown Bros.' figures. 1w.

Arthur Chatterton, who recently came home from Big Rapids, Mich., is working in the Johnson-Hinman office.

The Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. W. H. Markham Wednesday, June 7.

M. Wheeler spent part of last week fishing near Eagle River. He returned Saturday with a string of pike and muskallonge.

E. C. Sturdevant, D. F. Recker and W. C. Riner enjoyed a day's fishing on Tomahawk Lake Monday as guests of E. J. Yapp.

A new plate glass front was installed at the Star meat market Saturday, replacing the one damaged a few weeks ago.

The North side Peoples' Sunday School will hold a lawn social at the church on Mason street Tuesday evenine from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Dr. A. B. Rosenbery of Arbor Vitae accompanied by his daughter Ruth and Lillian Gorman spent a few hours in Rhinelander Saturday.

L. A. DeGuire the paper mill contractor of Grand Rapids has been in the city this week. Mr. DeGuire is building a large mill at Merrill.

Joseph Glass of Marinett has been in the city this week attending to matters pertaining to the business affairs of his brother, M. Glass.

John Hammond, who up to three years ago was a Rhinelander resident, now living in Minneapolis, has been here during the week calling on old friends.

John Diamond of Eagle River who in the early days was a member of Rhinelander's "crack" base ball team has been engaged to pitch this season for Oshkosh.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hinman entertained Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Tanner and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hartley of Kaukauna one day last week at their cottage on Lake George.

A dance was given at Hotel Northern at Monico, Saturday evening which was attended by several Rhinelander people. Brusoe's orchestra furnished the music.

WANTED:—To correspond with middle aged men capable of filling position as commissary clerks for boarding camps; address T. S. BERTRAND, 105 N. water street, Chicago, Ill. j8.

There is to be a dancing party at Gilligan's Hall on Thursday June 8. The Military orchestra with trap drum accompaniment will furnish the music, and refreshments will be served at Frenchie's Cafe.

Charles Black, who formerly made Rhinelander his home, but for the past two years a resident of Minneapolis, has returned for a stay among friends. He thinks of again coming here to reside.

At a five o'clock tea given Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ashton, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Cora Hallady of this city to Mr. Ruben Haring of Minneapolis.

Makes digestion and assimilation perfect. Makes new red blood and bone. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Chief of Police Straub rounded up fifteen hoboes Sunday who were given quarters in the jail until Monday morning, then released and ordered to leave town. Most of the men were found in box cars in the Soo railroad yards.

W. T. Bradley of Tomahawk, C. H. Grundy, general manager of the M. T. & W. railway, and Spencer Isley, vice-president of the Tomahawk Lbr. Co., spent Thursday in the city. Mr. Isley is having a launch constructed for him at the boat factory to be used on the lakes near Tomahawk.

Geo. C. Jewell clerk of the Modern Woodmen camp of this city recently received a draft for $2,000 in settlement for the policy of Herman Holz. This claim was paid in just eleven days after death. This makes the third death in this camp since last fall, calling for $6,000 to the widows and orphans.

Mr. Green, a young man who is preparing for the ministry at the Swedish Lutheran Seminary, Rock Island, Ill., will spend his vacation in this city during which time he will have charge of the Swedish Lutheran church. This church has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. J. W. Johnson, over a year ago.

WANTED:—First class experienced camp cooks to correspond with T. S. Bertrand, 105, North Water street, Chicago, Ill. m18 j8


A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE


Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Nixon Thursday, a boy.

Cake sale Saturday at Kirk's bakery. Home made cakes.

Enroll now at the Stevens Point Business College, and be guaranteed a good position.

Now is the time to order green or dry 16 inch wood.
tf. BROWN BROS. LBR. CO.

Mrs. Oscar Carlson left Tuesday for Ironwood, Mich., to visit Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

FOR SALE:—Lot No. 15 in block No. 4 of the town of Pelican in the city of Rhinelander. R. Busheau.

M. W. Lloyd of Minocqua, formerly of Rhinelander, was in the city Tuesday visiting old friends.

Bert Steadman, who is employed on the Soo line with headquarters in Minneapolis, is visiting his people on the south side.

FOR SALE:—Two good residences on E. Frederick St., and one on N Brown St. Terms reasonable. Apply to S. H. ALBAN. j8.

T. J. Owen was in the city Tuesday to take part in the Memorial exercises with John A. Logan Post of which he is a member.

Martin Soderstrom of Kennan, Price county, was in the city Saturday and secured employment here. His family will move here this week.

John Hale of Watersmeet, Mich., was in Rhinelander Saturday looking over the city with the intention of moving his family here to reside

D. McIntosh has stationed a popcorn stand at the corner of Davenport street near the Merchants State Bank, and commenced business Tuesday.

Rev. Geo. Babcock was in Eagle River Friday where he assisted Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac in conducting services at the Episcopal Mission.

F. H. Davis who is employed at the paper mill is suffering from a bad case of blood poisoning in his left knee. His condition is said to be serious.

William Griffin of Gagen, who has been in ill health for some time came to the city Tuesday to consult a physician and visit his sister, Mrs. Geo. Burkhart.

B. E. Walters has purchased of Mayor Stapelton the residence recently occupied by R. A. James on Alban street and has moved his family there.

If you want a pretty face and delightful air,
Rosy cheeks and lovely hair,
Wedding trip across the sea,
Put your faith in Rocky Mountain Tea.
J. J. Reardon.

Mrs. Henry Flynn, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Parker, departed last night for Iowa for a visit with relatives. From there she will go to Portland, Ore., to visit the Lewis & Clark Exposition and will be away several months.

FOR RENT:—Eight-room house. Enquire of E. G. Squires. tf.

Every student completing a course last year at the Stevens Point Business College is now holding a good position. This school guarantees not only the best instruction but also a good office position when you have completed your work. Write for information concerning their special offer.

Orders taken for all kinds of wood, dry or green.
tf. ROBBINS LUMBER CO.

FOR SALE:—Fine double store building 32x72 feet. Basement and stone wall under whole building. Office and Opera Hall on 2nd floor. Best stand in a rapidly growing town of northern Wisconsin. Suitable for most any business. Is bringing $720 yearly, rent at lowest figure, and will bring more from now on. A bargain if taken at once. Must be sold for reason of ill health of present owner. Address all inquiries: J. H. care NEW NORTH. m11 j1

The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is so agreeable and so natural that you do not realize it is the effect of the medicine. For sale by,
Anderle & Hinman.

## PERSONAL MENTION

—Chas. Boslean of Merrill was in city Saturday.

—H. T. Ames of Minocqua was in the city Sunday.

—H. M. Shepard of Beaver Dam spent Sunday here.

—H. Lewis made a business trip to Ashland Saturday.

—D. L. Jenkinson of Minocqua was in the city Thursday.

—C. F. Dunbar of Wausau was in Rhinelander this week.

—O. A. Hilgerman has returned from his trip to Europe.

—Archie Selwright was a visitor in Three Lakes this week.

—W. D. Hughs of Escanaba, Mich., called in the city Thursday.

—Attorney N. A. Colman of Eagle River was in the city Friday.

—Miss Alma Olson returned Saturday from a visit in Milwaukee.

—Felix Dolan looked after interests in Bundy during the week.

—P. Shay of Armstrong Creek transacted business here this week.

—F. D. Briggs returned Monday from a brief business trip to Antigo.

—Mrs. J. M. Baker is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Al. Paronto in Antigo.

—Chas. Kinan of Ladysmith transacted business in the city during the week.

—Mr. and Mrs J. M. Baker visited relatives at Minocqua Thursday and Friday.

—Percy Morgan of Eagle River was in the city visiting friends Saturday.

—A. W. Relckford of Hazelhurst made a business trip here the last of the week.

—Miss Ella Howell left Friday for her home in Marshfield to spend the summer.

—I. Olson of Iola is in the city the guest of his brother-in-law Geo. Johnson.

—Rev. P. Schultz made a business trip to Chicago Friday returning Saturday.

—Mrs. F. R. Tripp, of Robbins, visited friends in the city a few hours Wednesday.

—Miss Hyland of Kaukauna is being entertained at the home of Mrs. John Alpine.

—M. Dwyer went to Lac du Flambeau Tuesday to work for the lumber company.

Miss Meta Richards went to Woodruff, Saturday to remain a few days among friends.

—Elmer Schellenger went to Minneapolis Tuesday morning to visit his sister, Mrs. Pratt.

—E. J. Yapp spent part of the week at Tomahawk Lake looking after business interests.

—S. G. Tuttle returned last week from Kentucky where he spent several months on business.

—Prof. Stornfels made a trip to Lac du Flambeau Monday in the interests of his music class.

—M. D. Keith was over from Crandon on business Thursday. He was accompanied by A Z-nth.

—Mrs. T. Kennan left Thursday for an extended visit with relatives in Manitowoc and Sheboygon.

—Miss Lulu Aplin who teaches at Tomahawk Junction, spent Sunday at her home on Thayer street.

—W. F. Larson of Iola and O. L. Larson of Rochol called on Rhinelander friends during the week.

—Bert Prior, weigh-master for the western weighing association, leaves shortly for an extended vacation.

—Mrs. E. S. Hughin of Chicago arrived in the city Friday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. C. A. Charlton.

—Mrs. Archie Selwright left Thursday for Milwaukee and her home in Lake Mills to be gone several days.

—Mrs. H. G. Robbins returned Thursday evening from her former home in Wayland, Mich. where she has been visiting for several weeks.

—P. F. Dolan, foreman, and Mike Dolan, engineer at the Yawkey Lumber Co.'s mill at Hazelhurst, were in the city Sunday' guests of the O'Mally family.

### What's in McClure's?

Wide human interest is the striking thing about the June McClure's. The college man is the first concerned in the sensational disclosures of "The College Athlete" which tells, for the first time, some astonishing facts about the financial arrangements by which some of the "stars" are secured and kept at college. It is a story that will be a shocking disillusionment to everybody not familiar with the new spirit of commercialism that has crept into college athletics.

Typhoid fever, Samuel Hopkins Adams proves in one of his powerful and illuminating articles, is an entirely unnecessary evil. He shows conclusively that the millions of dollars and thousands of lives America sacrifices to this disease might be saved by a little enlightened work.

Helen Keller, who has been so marvellously educated in spite of her lack of sight, speech and hearing has written the story of her college days, a charmingly modest story of her wonderful conquest of her limitations. It is a vindication of her splendid optimism.

Another of the reminiscent stories of the oldtime country boy with which Eugene Wood has, from time to time, delighted the readers of McClure's, carries the reader around the cycle of the seasons as they used to be in the good old times of not so long ago. "The Revolving Year" will stir tender memories in every old country boy, and give him plenty to laugh over, too.

Sir Walter Scott, the prince of prose romancers, is the subject of Prof. George Edward Woodberry's second paper in the series he is writing for McClure's on the great masters of literature. No living English author is better qualified to say who have been the master writers of the world, and point out their pre-eminence.

Five good short stories, all profusely illustrated, complete the list. A comedy of snobbery is told by George Randolph Chester in "Bargain Day at Tutt House." The exaggerated Americanism of it will make the country hug itself. Mrs. Wilson Woodrow has another humorous tale of life in a Colorado mining camp, wherein the "New Missioner" again appears. One of New York's assistant district attorneys, Arthur Train, has written out of the experience of his office, "The Jailbird," a tragic story of an habitual criminal. "In Lovers' Meeting," by Harvey J. O'Higgins, is a washerwoman's love story, a tale of rare literary quality, with a tender and sympathetic touch. Inez Haynes Gillmore, in "The Story That Took" has made an amusing story on the novel line.

Half Rates to Annual German Meeting Baptist Brethren, Bristol, Tenn.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip May 31 to June 2, inclusive, with favorable return limits. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.


An item of special interest to the ladies is the closing out price on our stock of the famous

Queen Quality $3 Shoes

$2.38 per pair

The Great Closing Out Sale is becoming more famous daily and there are still vast piles of goods to be disposed of. Your best chance for years is now at this sale.

CRUSOE'S DEPT. STORE

Gary & Danielson

Nobby Summer Suits

Neat in Style and Durability for Wear.

Neckwear, Shirts, Shoes and Hosiery

A Nobby line always on hand.

The best of Accommodations and your moneys worth at all times in good, clean merchandise.

GARY & DANIELSON

Order your Spring Suit of

E. A. KAPELSKI,

The Merchant Tailor.

Latest styles and latest patterns to select from. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

E. A. KAPELSKI,
107 RIVES STREET.

GET YOUR SPRING SUIT CLEANED NOW!

Axel Lindegren.

There is no Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime or Ammonia in food made with

Calumet Baking Powder

—NOT IN THE BAKING POWDER TRUST—
It makes pure food.

The Fishing Season Is Here

When packing your lunch basket remember we keep a full line of

Cold Meats. Canned Delicacies, Pickles, Etc.

Leave us your order

Cole & Rogers

G. P. ALEXANDER

—DEALER IN—

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Painter, Decorator, Kalsominer and Paper Hanger.

SIGN PAINTING

And Window Lettering.

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# NEW NORTH.

Park & Co., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN


# SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD IN CONDENSED FORM.

## THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Hostilities Between Russia and Japan—Doings at Washington—Items of Interest from All Over the World.

### THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Mulligan and Donaghue, Chicago strike leaders, were sentenced to jail for contempt of court. Shea was upheld by Judge Kohlsaat in refusing to answer questions at the strike injunction hearing.

Lumber dealers in Chicago are unable to meet demands of their patrons because the city is unable to furnish sufficient policemen to guard their wagons.

Twelve members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' union and alleged sluggers were indicted in Chicago for the death of Charles J. Carlstrom.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, ordered that another 1,000 men be added to the police force for strike duty, hoping that this additional strength will avert a call for troops.

Senator Platt, president of the United States Express company, declares the companies will not recede from the position they have taken in the Chicago strike.

Report of trade conditions in Chicago show business much affected by the prevalence of the teamsters' strike.

Chicago associated building trades have withdrawn moral and financial support from the teamsters' strike.

### RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Linevitch tried to take the offensive against Oyama. He sent Rennenkampf around the Japanese left flank to disaster, his cossacks being badly cut up.

Capitals of Europe are unable to secure confirmation of the rumor that Togo has been defeated in a battle south of Formosa with Rojestvensky's fleet.

Japanese cavalry in a scouting expedition penetrated to a point 20 miles north of Gunshu pass and in the rear of the Russian army.

Mistchenko in a daring raid on Oyama's lines captured 250 Japanese soldiers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The mystery of the murder of Daniel S. Berry was cleared away at Savanna, Ill., by the bullet, fired by his own hand, which blew out the brains of Bothwell Pulford, Savanna's wealthiest citizen, whose name had been connected with the Berry assassination.

The coroner's jury in the case of Bothwell Pulford, the millionaire druggist of Savanna, Ill., who shot himself as the climax of the murder of Daniel S. Berry, found that he was of unsound mind.

The Massachusetts legislature has adjourned without day.

An engine and caboose, with Engineer Charles Porter at the throttle, has made the distance from Tuscumbia to Decatur on the Memphis division of the Southern railway, 44 miles, in 25 minutes.

The jury in the case of Richard Higgins, charged at Peoria, Ill., with the murder of Mrs. Nellie Thomasson, on October 15 last, returned a verdict finding the defendant not guilty.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild, head of the Paris branch of the richest family in the world, died in Paris, France. He was the real leader of the cousins, whose wealth is estimated to be far more than $2,000,000,000, and whose loans to governments in the last ten years have exceeded $600,000,000.

A disastrous fire at Agana, island of Guam, destroyed 25 houses and rendered 125 persons homeless. Owing to the cost and scarcity of materials, it often takes years to construct a house there.

Specials from points in northern Wisconsin report that heavy frost did great damage to garden truck and small fruits and berries.

Andrew Outterson, aged 89 years, a pioneer paper manufacturer, is dead at Watertown, N. Y. He helped his father erect the first paper-making machine built in America, and ran off the first sheet of banknote paper.

Sheriff John W. Polk was shot and killed at Ironton, Mich., while attempting to make an arrest. Bill Spaugh, whom he was trying to place in custody, disappeared.

Geronimo, the aged Apache chief, rode his sorrel horse, Geronimo, in a race at the fair grounds, Lawton, Okla., and won a $150 purse.

Olon E. Kenyon, a prominent lumberman of Naomi, Mich., was killed near Damascus, Va., in an accident on a logging railroad.

It was semiofficially announced that Ivan Kaleleff, who murdered Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, February 17, has been hanged.

The senate committee on interstate commerce which has been investigating the rate question, decided in executive session to close the hearing.

Mrs. Robert Twitty, of Chicago, objected to her husband leaving the house, and in a quarrel that followed the husband was killed.

The Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly at Fresno, Cal., by a majority of 27 adopted the majority report for union with the northern church.

A father and son were killed by a sheriff's posse near Waverly, Ill., while resisting arrest. A deputy was shot by the young man.

An unknown person offered to return the stolen $90,000 diamonds to Tiffany for $10,000 and immunity from arrest.

Railroad legislation will be urged ahead of tariff reform in the president's recommendations to the special session of congress which he has decided to call next fall.

While insane, William Stephens, who lived at Ross Valley, Marin county, Cal., murdered his wife, his five children, attempted to murder a passing milkman, and then ended his own life.

The Canton, O., state bank, with individual depositors of more than $600,000, closed its doors. The directors state that the bank will not be able to resume business. The failure was brought about by heavy loans to W. L. Davis, vice president, without adequate security.

Fire in the furniture store of James Fitzsimmons & Co., on Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich., caused a loss of about $50,000 on stock and $10,000 on the building.

The First National bank of Barberton, O., was closed on the recommendation of W. F. Albertson, national bank examiner, who found between $40,000 and $50,000 doubtful paper, which it is claimed was carried contrary to the national bank laws.

Fred Scott and A. J. Meyer, stockmen of San Antonio, Tex., were found dead in bed at the People's hotel, in Sioux City, Ia. Death was due to asphyxiation.

A large array of troops will escort Vice President Fairbanks to the Lewis and Clark fair for the opening, June 1.

King Oscar has resumed the reins of government on account of growing friction between Sweden and Norway.

Former Gov. Francis, of Missouri, was badly hurt in an automobile accident at Cincinnati. Banker J. B. Forgan, of Chicago, escaped serious injury.

Justice Maddox, of Brooklyn, in the suit of Franklin B. Lord, issued an order enjoining the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance company.

Frank J. and Helen Gould are said to have lost more than $2,000,000 in the failure of the Merchant's Trust company, of New York.

Canadian members of the international waterways commission opposed operation of the Chicago drainage canal and the project to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi river.

The bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Jacob Cohen, in Chicago, revealed the fact that he lost $61,000 in poker games after selling his property.

Ten Philadelphia councilmen who for the gas steal, terrified by social and business boycott, deserted the machine and have promised to sustain the mayor's veto.

Milton J. Palmer, brother of the late Potter Palmer, died suddenly.

Three prominent New York lawyers were indicted on the charge of conspiring with David Rothschild, of the defunct Federal bank, to steal a $72,000 estate.

The dead body of a young man beside which lay a 15-year-old girl badly wounded, was found near Wheaton, Minn. The girl says they had planned to die together, and that she killed the man and shot herself.

Gov. La Follette sent to the Wisconsin legislature a message urging legislation that would destroy secret lobbying.

J. O. Pattee, for several years master mechanic of the Great Northern and Milwaukee roads, died in St. Paul, Minn., from the effect of a fall down the cellar of his house.

During Jewish disturbances in Warsaw, Poland, over an attempt of the Jewish socialist organization called the Bund to purge the Hebrew district of Warsaw of all disreputable persons, eight persons were killed and 100 wounded.

Joel W. Juett, on trial at Cynthiana, Ky., for the murder of his father last December, was acquitted by a jury. Juett pleaded self-defense.

Three gold medals given by President Roosevelt to three German bluejackets who saved the lives of several sailors of the United States ironclad Monadnock in Chinese waters were transmitted by Ambassador Tower to the foreign office in Berlin.

Burnett, Cummins & Co., bankers, of Boston, failed. The liabilities amount to $1,700,000.

The Ohio republican convention at Columbus nominated Gov. Herrick for reelection.

United States Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, was thrown from a buggy at Edgefield, S. C., and painfully, though not seriously, injured.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., Judge Scott overruled the motion for a new trial of Col. W. F. Cody's divorce suit. The case will go to the supreme court on appeal.

Lawmakers seek to charge the president's plan for an extra session in October.

William C. Jutte, of Pittsburg, who lost a fortune of $15,000,000 in three years fired a bullet into his heart at an Atlantic City hotel.

The new ruling by Attorney General Moody makes possible the displacing of older commanders of warships by younger men, which is the president's plan.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the Presbyterian general assembly in session at Winona Lake, expresses the hope that all branches of the church would soon be joined.

Southern Caucasus is aflame with racial strife between the Moslems and Armenians and armed mobs control the villages, the authorities being helpless.

In a family quarrel at Hendricks, Magoffin county, Ky., Dora Arnett shot and fatally wounded her husband, Dudley Arnett, with a revolver. Arnett, it is said, had beaten his wife and was trying to take the revolver from her when she fired.

President Roosevelt issued an order against convict labor for government.

Railroad men predict the wane of interurban lines because of the development of automobile.

Major Weaver, of Philadelphia, caused a sensation by dismissing two members of his cabinet in his fight against the gas "grab."

The Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake, Ind., unanimously refused to renounce the Westminster confession.

While catching in a game of baseball in Brooklyn, James Miles, a youth, was almost instantly killed by a pitched ball.

Dominic I. Murphy, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed consul to Bordeaux, France, to succeed A. W. Tourgee, deceased.

A fire at Ambridge, Pa., in the Central restaurant, completely destroyed the building. Annie Czubko, 20 years old, a Slavish girl employed as a cook, was cremated.

The southern industrial parliament urged congress to lower tobacco tax and help the south otherwise.

Postmaster General Cortelyou warns postal service employes to avoid politics.

Equitable officials in New York learn that any national inquiry into its affairs instituted by President Roosevelt is impossible, even if asked by all interests.

Charles W. Mayer has sued Alexander, Tarbell, Hyde and other Equitable heads for $1,500,000 losses in the Shipbuilding bubble.

The Thebes (Ill.) bridge, across the Mississippi, opening a new gateway to the southwest and a triumph in railroad engineering, was forally opened to traffic.

John C. Smith was elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Illinois and a resolution was adopted to return confederate flags captured in the civil war.

An adopted son of the late William Ziegler will receive $25,000,000 as the result of his foster father's death.

William Ziegler, the capitalist and promoter of arctic explorations, died at his country home near Norton, Conn.

William French pleaded guilty in the United States district court at Springfield, Ill., to robbing the post office at Mulberrygrove, Bond county, Ill., and he was sentenced to three years in Chester penitentiary.

At Butte, Mont., Michael Haggerty, a miner, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife, shot their 14-year-old son and then killed himself. Jealousy of the wife is the supposed motive.

Fire, originating in the foundry department of the Ohio Brass company at Mansfield, O., destroyed a large part of the plant. The damage, it is estimated, will amount to $100,000 or more.

The Ohio democratic state central committee fixed Columbus, June 27 and 28, as the date for the state convention.

The comptroller of the currency has been advised that the First National bank of Lexington, Okla., has failed.

M. E. Walley was killed by an explosion of nitroglycerine on a vacant lot in Denver, Col. Fragments of the body were found three squares distant from the scene of the explosion.

Hebrews of St. Petersburg and and other cities have decided to abstain from attending theaters, concerts, etc., for three months, as a mark of mourning for those killed during the recent rioting at Zhitomir.

The Wisconsin senate passed the McGillivray antitrust bill.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake voted for a committee to take up with the Washington presbytery the question of erecting a Presbyterian cathedral at the national capital.

William E. Trautmann, of East St. Louis, will be appointed district attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, according to an announcement made by the president in Washington.

President Roosevelt, replying to a suggestion that a national commission investigate the Equitable affairs, says an inquiry is being made to ascertain the powers of the government in the matter.

Thousands witness the parade of the Illinois veterans of the Grand Army at Rockford, which was the chief feature of the encampment.

Estes G. Rathbone, according to a Denver report, is reinstated in the post office department, and appeared in that city to inspect books of the local office.

A St. Thomas (Ont.) judge ordered the deportation of railroad officials who had been taken from the United States to take the places of Canadians.

The senate committee on interstate commerce concluded inquiry on the railroad rate question. It is absolutely opposed to President Roosevelt's views.

President Castro suppressed a leading newspaper of Caracas and threw the editors into jail for printing an article praising President Roosevelt.

The French silk industry, facing ruin, asks the government to treble the tariff.

Prince Nakachidza, governor of Baku, Caucasia, was killed by a bomb and a lieutenant and a bystander were also victims.

Britons celebrated the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth.

John Stewart Crossy, known throughout the theatrical world as J. C. Stewart, one of the "Two Johns," the famous fat men of the stage, died in St. Louis, aged 71 years.

The Ohio supreme court in a recent decision upheld the direct inheritance tax law.

The four-story dormitory of the Rogers Williams university, an institution for the instruction of negroes, was destroyed by fire at Nashville, Tenn. The loss was about $1,000.

August W. Machen, under sentence of two years' imprisonment for his connection with postal frauds, pleaded guilty to an additional indictment and was sentenced to an additional two years' imprisonment.

Over 400 mules perished in a fire that destroyed the sales stables of Maxwell and Crouch and Sparks Brothers, at the National stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

The Merchants' Trust company, of New York, was closed by order of the state superintendent of banks because it had made loans amounting to about $1,250,000 upon which it had not been able to realize a sufficient sum to pay depositors and save the capital of the company.

President Roosevelt will send a military mission to Paris to view the French army maneuvers.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well-known writer and reformer, died at her home in Melrose, Mass. Bronchitis and a weak heart hastened the end. She was 85 years of age.

The Illinois encampment of the G. A. R. opened auspiciously in Rockford.

Ambassador Choate unveiled a memorial window to John Harvard in St. Saviour's church, Southwark, Eng., in the presence of a large gathering.

King Oscar, of Sweden, will resume the direction of state affairs, thus terminating the regency of Crown Prince Gustave.

Three-quarters of a million of people have already died of the plague in India this year. The mortality from January 1 to April 1 was 471,741, while another 215,961 succumbed during the four weeks ending April 29.

# SAYS LOBBY MUST GO

LA FOLLETTE URGES LEGISLATION AGAINST EVIL.

"ROOT IT OUT," HE SAYS

Chief Executive Sends Strong Message to Both Branches and Law May Be Enacted—Other Legislative News.

(W. W. Garrison, Staff Correspondent.)

Madison, Wis., May 29.—Secret lobbying, which has come to be a gigantic factor in the 1905 session of the Wisconsin legislature, has received a stab from Gov. La Follette which may prove its death as far as this state is concerned. The governor sent a message to both branches of the legislature urging legislation to restrain this class and to put an end to the lobbying of agents in the pay of corporations. In his message the governor said: "At this session, and at every session for years, paid lobbyists have been employed about this legislature by railroads who are incompetent to argue any proposition before the legislative committee. They are a grade of men with whom railway companies would not trust the trial of a petty damage suit in a justice court. They dog the footsteps of legislators in and out of the capitol. They follow them to their rooms and hotels. They are free with entertainment. It is their business more especially to see legislators personally. Their special talent seems to fit them more particularly for private argument. Their presence is an annoyance and a nuisance. Their employment here should constitute a statutory offense.

### Points to Other States.

"The experience in Wisconsin is duplicated in every state in the union where effort is made to emancipate legislation from corporate control. This legislature can at this session—and who will assume the responsibility of saying it is not high time?—put all paid lobbyists under regulations that will make such scenes as have been notorious in the capital city of this state for years impossible for all time to come. This legislature owes it to itself and to the people of the state to destroy the secret lobby root and branch.

"Under the vigilant eyes of an awakened public the operations of the lobby have not been so openly offensive to decent morals at this session as at previous sessions, but personal appeals of said lobbyists have been persistently made to legislators through this session after hearings have been closed, after those representing the other side have retired from the capitol and from the city, believing, as they had a right to believe, that discussion had closed. Personal private lobbying is wrong in principle and is absolutely certain to be vicious in practice. No legislation which has been enacted will be secure, and that which the public interests will require in future never will be reasonably certain of attainment until the secret lobby, with its misrepresentation and its wrongdoing, is prohibited by law. Immediately after the reading of the document the Johnson bill, which has the same evil for its theme, was laid over in order that its nonconcurrence might be reconsidered. Agitation against lobbyism has been rampant since the opening of the lody last January, and periods of a month were always marked by a certain number of anti-lobby bills. The most notorious of lobbies was that of the telephone interests, which made itself conspicuous by its efforts in this direction.

### Another Capitol Measure.

The committee on claims has reported for passage another capitol bill. This latest measure provides for an appropriation of $600,000 for a new west wing of the capitol. This report comes in as an amendment to the bill of the committee on capitol and grounds which calls for $800,000. This report, it is claimed, practically insures the erection of a new capitol building, although if adopted the original amount will be cut down from an estimated cost of approximately $2,500,000 to $2,000,000. With the appropriation authorized the plan is immediately to proceed with the rebuilding of the west wing, which will afford accommodations for the legislature and replace that portion of the building totally destroyed by fire. Wings will then be authorized by future legislatures.

### Fee Bill Is Dead.

The senate effectually disposed of the administration effort to constitute the state of Wisconsin the paymaster for debts incurred in political service, by refusing to pass the bill appropriating $2,500 each to R. M. Bashford and John Barnes, of Rhinelander, for work as attorneys in the factional republican case. The bill was refused advancement by a vote of 14 to 17. Senator George B. Hudnall alone among the recognized administration senators refused to vote for the measure and forcefully protested against its passage. Senator Julius Roehr moved to indefinitely postpone the bill appropriating $1,000 to himself for services as attorney for Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host in the Equitable case.

### Capitol at Oshkosh.

Senator Stevens achieved a notable victory by again securing the passage of his bill through the senate authorizing the location of the state capitol at Oshkosh, after the bill had been reconsidered for the purpose of killing the measure. The senate favored Oshkosh by a vote of 17 for and 14 against. Oshkosh people who are in Madison are jubilant over the prospect of the capital in their city.

### To Tax Mortgages.

After much litigation and a large amount of discussion the Dahl bill, providing for the taxation of mortgages, has passed the assembly by a close vote. Mr. Page endeavored to have the measure killed while Mr. Crowley endeavored to have a substitute introduced changing the clauses of the bill somewhat, but both attempts were marked by failure. The Dahl bill provides for the taxation of mortgages at the same rate as is paid by the mortgaged property, and prohibits agreements between the mortgagor and the mortgagee whereby the former binds himself to pay the taxes on the mortgage.

### Candidates for Commission.

Some politicians insist that Chairman Connor is the logical man for governor when La Follette quits, but although the sentiment in this direction is not strong, many declare that he will be "mentioned" at the proper time. Possible appointments on the rate commission are now the gist of gossip about the railroad rate measure. John Barnes, of Rhinelander, is most frequently talked of for attorney, while John R. Thomas is mentioned for another position. It is possible that the governor will go outside the state to provide a third man, in order that an authority on rate making may be secured. Other names being connected with the commission are Judge Webb, T. H. Gill, R. M. Bashford, H. W. Chynoweth and Halford Erickson.

### Prohibit Aliens from Voting

By a vote of 66 to 15 the assembly has adopted a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the state constitution to prohibit all aliens from voting at any election after 1912. As originally drawn it deprives aliens of the right of suffrage after 1908, but the judiciary committee believed it would be fairer to extend the date until 1912, as that would enable all desiring to become citizens to do so between the date of the adoption of the proposed amendment and the time at which it would go into effect. Under the constitution as it now stands, aliens are permitted to vote after residing in the state one year and declaring their intention of becoming citizens. It requires five years to attain to full citizenship. The 15 members who voted against the adoption of the resolution were Messrs. Sauer, Brennan, Cofland, Crowley, Curtin, Hartung, Marquardt, Oltman, Fred Petersen, Pierron, Potter, Ramsey, Reynolds, Slight and Szymarck.

### Snell Bill Passes.

The Snell bill, appropriating $4,800 for the moving of the Michigan building, now on the Louisiana exposition grounds at St. Louis, to the state fair grounds at Detroit, passed the house with the opposition of all but one of the Kent representatives. The following members voted no: Durham, Ellis, M. W. Fairbanks, J. B. Knight, Ladner, McCain, McCracken, Maples, Parker and Towner. The measure opened up the old state fair wound, and it will be noticed that McCain, of Jackson, and McCracken, of Oakland, voted against it.

### Tax Bill to Pass.

The Galbraith bill providing for a three-man state tax commission is in a fair way to pass the house, and the big knot of railroad attorneys assembled in this city are in a state of joyousness. Mr. Benton, of Wayne, has been the most bitter opponent of late. The most important feature of the Galbraith bill has to do with the powers of the commission, and instead of cutting them down, it gives these officials broader latitude in the handling of railroad assessments, as it would give them the right to equalize as between the assessments of the general properties of the state and those of railroad companies. For instance, if the commissioners determine that the general properties of the state are assessed at only 70 per cent., and the property of the railroad companies at 100 per cent., they can fix the rate for the taxation of the roads at such a figure as would make up the difference. It is this feature that has supplied the "motive" for all the legal fighting that has been going on over the railroad assessments for the last three years.

### Other Legislative Notes.

Among the most important bills remaining before the legislature are those affecting life insurance. From the number of these bills introduced it appears that nearly every member has offered at least one sweeping change in the regulation or taxation of these interests.

The railroad rate commission bill was received from the senate and referred to the committee on railroads amid some light applause.

The fish and game committee has a bill extending the closed season for quail for five years or until September 1, 1910, and that for prairie chickens until the same date except in certain counties where the chickens are particularly plentiful, the open season there being from September 15 to October 15.

The civil service proposition introduced by Assemblyman Warner, and designed in part at least to prevent political activities among the state employes, is meeting with some opposition in the senate.

Chairman Ward, of the house ways and means committee, says the proposition to use the Alma sanitarium for a state consumption hospital is impracticable. He says that some sort of provision will be made for such a hospital, but will not say just what.

Among other bills passed in the assembly were: To appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Andersonville, Ga.; to appropriate $200 each to the firemen's associations of eastern Wisconsin, Washington and Ozaukee counties, and North Milwaukee, and $500 to the Firemen's association of Wisconsin; to appropriate $5,000 from the state swamp land fund to strengthen the levee at Portage; to increase the salary of actuary in the state insurance department from $1,200 to $2,200, and create the position of assistant actuary at a salary of $1,500.

A bill introduced by Senator Ely provides for an appropriation of $25,000 for a Michigan exhibit at the Tercentennial exposition at Jamestown, Va. The money is to be spent by a commission of five to be appointed by the governor. Not more than $20,000 to be used for a building.

Under suspension of the rules, the senate created the town of Somo, in Lincoln county.

The 200-foot saloon license bill has been rereferred to committee, thus sounding its death knell and that of nearly all anti-saloon legislation before the solons.

### Corroborated.

Wife—I got up this whole dinner for 30 cents!

Garrulous Husband—I believe you; it tastes like it!—Detroit Free Press.

# JAPANESE GAIN BIG NAVAL FIGHT.

ADMIRAL TOGO INFLICTS A CRUSHING DEFEAT ON RUSSIAN NAVY.

Russian Armada Enters the Fighting Zone and Suffers Disastrous Defeat Though not Final. Japanese Suffer some Loss.

Washington, May 29.—The American consul at Nagasaki cabled the state department yesterday that the Japanese have sunk a Russian battleship, four other warships, and a repair ship in the straits of Korea.

The following is the text of the Nagasaki dispatch to the state department:

"Nagasaki, May 28.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship."

The other dispatch reads as follows:

"Tokio, May 27.—Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the straits of Tsu Shima, which was held; cannonading heard from shore."

U. S. officials believe Japanese made free use of torpedo boats.

London, May 29.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several ships have been disabled and that the remainder are in flight with the Japanese pursuing.

Tokio, May 29.—The embargo on the publications of naval news continues.

Absolutely no news concerning the operations of the Japanese and Russian fleets were obtainable yesterday. Newspapers are held under absolute leash and all telegraphs and cables are closed to press dispatches.

Tsingtau, May 29.—A telegram from Chinese sources says that in the naval battle in the straits of Korea Saturday and Sunday the Russians have lost two battle ships and three cruisers.

The Japanese losses so far reported are one battleship and ten topedo boats.

The island of Oki is in the Sea of Japan, about 200 miles northeast of the strait of Korea, where the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets is reported to have had its beginning.

Shanghai, May 29.—A telegram has been received here from Pekin announcing that Rojestvensky's fleet has been defeated off the Tsu islands and is fleeing northward.

## P. O. ROBBERY.

John D. Hyatt of the Minneapolis Postoffice is Arrested for Robbing Mails

Minneapolis, May. 27.—John D. Hyatt, whose residence is 926 Fourteenth avenue south, for the last twenty-three years an employ of the Minneapolis postoffice, and for many years one of the clerks at the receiving window, was arrested for stealing letters from the mails.

The arrest was the result of a six weeks' work on the part of Postoffice Inspectors H. O. Smith, of Owatonna, and Howard C. Fry, of Fargo. Persistent complaints of valuable letters lost in the mails led to the assignment of the inspectors to ferret out the thief or thieves.

The arrest of Hyatt was made by United States Marshal W. H. Grimshaw in person at just about the time when the heavy evening deposits of mails have been made. In his pockets when arrested were found twenty-five letters, all with stamps uncancelled, and evidently just abstracted from the thousands of letters passed over the counter. Among the letters found on Hyatt's person was a decoy letter addressed to a fictitious person in Winona, containing four marked one dollars bills.

### To Help Prosecute.

Mankato, Minn., May 22.—A man from New Ulm, who has been more or less prominently connected with the Koch case, was in Mankato and stated that it is the general wish of the people there that either Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Frank Nye or A. H. Hall of Minneapolis be secured to act as assistant for Mr. Childs at the third trial of the case. There is a general feeling that the third trial will be the last, no matter what the outcome. County Attorney Wilson, acting as attorney for Philip Liesch, editor of the Brown County Journal in the contempt of court proceedings resulting from the Koch case, when he was fined $150, has secured a writ of certiorari to Judge Cray from the supreme court, and the case will be reviewed in October.

### First Dividend.

Washington, May 29.—Checks have been drawn at the treasury for 20 per cent dividend declared in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Faribault, Minn., and have forwarded to the receiver by Controller Ridgley.

### Forest Fires.

Ashland, Wis., May 27.—Forest fires south of Ashland have destroyed about $15,000 worth of hemlock bark belonging to the United States Lumber company, a half million feet of logs belonging to the Foster Latimer Lumber company, and thousands of cords of pulp and cord wood belonging to small jobbers. A saloon building at York Siding was destroyed and the mill at Tyler's Fork narrowly escaped.

As far as known no lives have been lost but danger is feared if the fires break out anew.

### Disquieting.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The most disquieting news regarding the internal situation and of the further renewal of the hostilities between the Armenians and Moslems in the Southern Caucasus has reach St. Petersburg.

### Collision.

Baltimore, May 26.—In a rear end collision between two trolly cars returning from a suburban resort shortly after midnight one man was killed and fifty injured.


# TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with a trouble which first originated from painful menstruation—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the womb. The doctor says I must have an operation or I cannot live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D. C.

Her second letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious it seems a miracle that I am cured. I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your advice. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 50th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her—a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.


"Hit makes no difunce ter me," says Brether Dickey, "ef de worl' is flat or roun': what's botherin' me is how not to fall off."—Atlanta Constitution.

### Who Is Pusheck?

One reads so much about Dr. Pusheck and the wonderful cures achieved by his Kuro, that everybody is interested to know more about him. Dr. Pusheck has practiced medicine for some 25 years in Chicago, and has within the last few years extended his efforts all over the country. All advice is free, and his main remedy—his Kuro—is sent on trial to anyone suffering from Weakness, Pain, Rheumatism or any Blood, Skin, Stomach or Nervous Trouble. Book free. Dr. Pusheck, Chicago.

Many a fellow has lost a mighty comfortable seat by injudicious standing up for his rights.—Puck.

Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., Acct. Annual Meeting B. P. O. Elks,

July 11th to 13th. The Nickel Plate Road offers low rates with long Limit and Stopover at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. Full information of Agent, or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

### Observations.

It is hard to say which is the more difficulty—living down a past or living up to a future.

Experience—the name we give our failures.

Impulse—what we regret next day.—Beatrice Sturges, in Smart Set.

### Success Versus Succession.

Butler—Well, Gen. Linevitch hasn't succeeded yet, anyway.

Cuthback—Oh, yes, he has. He succeeded Gen. Kuropatkin.—Washington Post.

We have long been of the opinion that the failure of our poets to wear a distinct garb was largely responsible for the comparatively slight recognition which they receive at the hands of the people.—Indianapolis News.


# ATAXIA IS CURABLE

REPORTED CURE STANDS TEST OF FULL INVESTIGATION.

A Former Victim of Locomotor Ataxia Now Free from Suffering and Actively at Work.

"Yes," said Mr. Watkins to a reporter, "it is true that I have been cured of ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Are you sure you had locomotor ataxia?"

"The doctors themselves told me so. Besides I recognized the symptoms."

"What were they?"

"Well, the first indications were a stiffness about the knee joints that came on about four years ago. A few months after that appeared, my walk got to be uncertain, shaky-like. I lost confidence in my power to control the movements of my legs. Once, when I was in the cellar, I started to pick up two scuttles of coal, and my legs gave way suddenly, and I tumbled all in a heap in a basket. I couldn't close my eyes and keep my balance to save my life. Then I had fearful pains over my whole body and I lost control over my kidneys and my bowels."

"How about your general health?"

"Sometimes I was so weak that I had to keep my bed and my weight fell off twenty pounds. Things looked pretty bad for me until I ran across a young man who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who advised me to try them."

"Did these pills help you right away?"

"I didn't see much improvement until I had used six boxes. The first benefit I noticed was a better circulation and a picking up in strength and weight. I gradually got confidence in my ability to direct the movements of my legs, and in the course of seven or eight months all the troubles had disappeared."

"Do you regard yourself as entirely well now?"

"I do the work of a well man at any rate. I can close my eyes and stand up all right and move about the same as other men. The pains are all gone except an occasional twitch in the calves of my legs."

Mr. James H. Watkins resides at No. 72 Westerlo street, Albany, N.Y. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained at any drug store. They should be used as soon as the first signs of locomotor ataxia appear in a peculiar numbness of the feet.

# A LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

**PRACTICAL POINTS FOR BOYS WITH AMBITION AND GENIUS.**

**First Article on Woodworking—Beginner Should Start on Soft Woods—Characteristics of Different Woods—Practice with Tools Needed Before Making Things—Methods of Sawing Logs.**

BY JAMES RITCHIE.

[Instructor in Woodworking and Pattern Making, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.]

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Before beginning our instructions in the practical use of tools for the working of woods we wish to impress on the minds of parents or others having the direction of the work the necessity of the beginner doing more or less work with the tools, one tool at a time, until the feeling of the tool in the hand is familiar to the user and until he has gained such control of the tool that it will, through his hands, become the servant of his will, and so carry out his thought and his wishes that his plans and his work will be a success.

It requires long and continued practice to become even moderately proficient in any of the practical arts, and yet with the beginning in woodworking, and too often with those having the

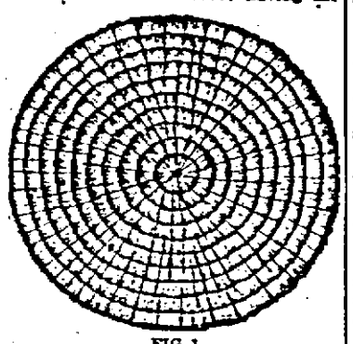


FIG. 1.

direction of his work, whether teacher or parent, the wish is to begin at once to make some desired article. Such a course cannot be successful, for the training of the hands for manual work, as the training of the mind in mental and cultural education, must begin with the rudiments, and be carried on progressively until the mind and hands become familiarized with the various processes necessary for constructive work.

Hence, in a series of elementary and progressive articles on woodworking such as these will be, we must insist that each tool taken up and each step given in its use be followed out patiently and persistently until the work accomplished is at least fairly well done.

While the instructions and directions given will be especially designed for the young, we hope that, while making them exceedingly simple and plain, they will prove to be so broad as also to interest parents and others in this attractive work.

### Woods.

While wood is the most plentiful, widely useful and also the most generally used of all constructive materials, it is doubtful if there is any other of which so little is known practically regarding its structure and the adaptability of different kinds of woods to different purposes. Wood of one kind not

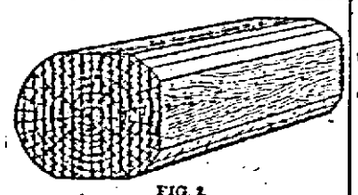


FIG. 2.

only differs from that of another, but the boards cut from the first or lower log of a tree often differ very much from those cut from a log taken from the upper part of the same tree. The sapwood differs from the heartwood and the wood of the quickly growing tree of the field or open from that of the mature tree of the forest.

The builder needs lumber in large quantities and of large dimensions, and puts comparatively little work on the wood used, and for him the lighter and softer woods are usually the best.

The cabinet maker, on the contrary, puts a great amount of work on the wood he uses, and requires that which is hard and strong, with a grain of more or less beauty which will take a fine, smooth finish.

Mahogany, walnut, oak, sycamore, cherry and maple are among the most desirable woods for this purpose.

For our use in the beginning of our practice it will be well and more helpful as a means of gaining experience with the various tools to begin working in the softer woods, such as white pine, yellow poplar, basswood, redwood or other easily cut wood.

While small and useful articles are seldom made from any of these woods, it will be better to practice with the saw, the chisel and the plane on such material until some degree of proficiency is gained in their use than to attempt the use of any of the harder woods at first, and only succeed in doing the work badly.

White pine is the ideal wood for this purpose, having a clear, firm, straight grain, and being soft and light it works smoothly and easily, affording a good medium on which to practice and acquire skill in the art of woodworking. Yellow poplar may also be used to advantage, being slightly harder and more firm under the cutting edge of the tool than pine.

The sapwood, or the outer edge of the board, is nearly white, while the heartwood is usually of a brownish yellow color. Poplar is more readily affected by the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere than pine, but takes the various stains in imitation of walnut, mahogany and other expensive woods better than pine.

Basswood is also a good wood for the beginner to use. It is light, soft, close grained and very easily worked. It has the advantage over pine and poplar of being quite tough, bends easily, and is not so liable to split in nailing. Like wood or cottonwood which, although light, soft and close grained is so easily affected by the moisture and dryness of the surrounding air, and warps and winds to such a degree, even while being worked, as to be almost useless for our work, and indeed for almost all me- poplar, the sapwood is nearly white, but the heartwood is of a very light brown color.

Yellow poplar and basswood must not be confused with the so-called white-

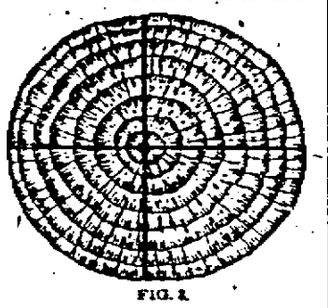


FIG. 3.

chanical purposes. It is, however, much used for small, light boxes, cutter dishes, and also for paper pulp.

### Structure of Woods.

While it is not our intention, in a series of practical articles on woodworking, to enter into a discussion of the structure and growth of the timber out of which our lumber and boards of different sizes are cut, yet a few remarks on the manner in which the logs are sawed and the advantage of each method will be necessary to an intelligent understanding of the principles which underlie the use of woods in the constructive, useful and ornamental arts.

For this purpose it will be necessary to examine a cross section cut from a small tree or branch, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will be seen that the center is occupied by the pith, which is composed almost entirely of cellular tissue, and around which we find a succession of woody rings, each ring representing one year's growth, or the yearly addition to the diameter of the tree.

On the outside of the annual rings of wood we find the bark, which is composed mostly of long, fibrous tissue.

A further examination will also show a series of vertical walls of cellular tissue extending radially from the pith toward the bark. These are called pith rays, or medullary rays. Cabinetmakers speak of these rays as the flights, or silver grain, of the wood. In some woods, as oak and sycamore, they are large, while in maple, cherry and beech they are small, and in many woods these silver grains are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

This brief study of the log brings us to a practical application of this knowledge in the cutting or sawing of the log into boards and plank. The common method is to slightly flatten, or slab, the log on its under and upper sides, and then to saw it through and

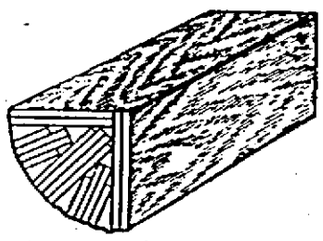


FIG. 4.

through into boards, as shown in Fig. 2.

Pine, poplar, basswood and, indeed, all our common sawed boards and planks are cut in this way.

### Quarter Sawing.

If, however, we wish to show the beautiful silver grains formed by the medullary rays, such as are seen in quartered oak or quartered sycamore, the log must be quartered-sawed—that is, the log is first sawed into quarters directly through the heart or pith, as shown in Fig. 3.

These four quarters or sections are always very unequal in size, as the heart or pith is seldom, if ever, in the center of the tree, for the reason that the warmth and light of the sun cause the annual rings to grow thicker or wider on the side most exposed to its rays.

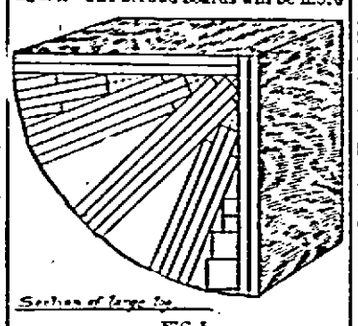
The log having been quartered as shown in Fig. 3, two boards are cut from each of the two radial sides of each quarter, as shown in Fig. 4.

The remaining triangular section is now halved or sawed in two equal pieces, but always radially, or in direct line with the medullary rays, and two boards are sawed from the radial side only of each piece, as indicated in the drawing. (Fig. 4.)

If the log is large in diameter the some process is again repeated on each of the two remaining triangular sections, each being again cut in two equal halves—always radially—and two boards are cut from each of the last sawed sides of each section, as in the short section of a larger log, shown in Fig. 5.

Should the log be of such diameter as to allow it, the four remaining thin triangular sections will again be halved radially, as shown in the upper left-hand corner of Fig. 5. The boards, however, as will be seen, become narrower each time the triangular section is sawed into two equal parts and their commercial value decreases greatly when under six inches in width. The first of the two boards cut each time will be radial and almost exactly in line with the silver glints of the medullary rays.

These will be A1 in quality and in figure. The second boards will be more



Section of large log.

FIG. 5.

or less out of line with regard to the medullary rays, and will show the silver glints narrower, but in more often recurring numbers, and for many purposes, especially for small or narrow pieces, these second boards will show a more beautiful figure, although smaller, than the first. The first board, with its large glints, is the finest wood for large surfaces, such as the tops of tables, large panels and drawer fronts.

Figs. 4 and 5 will explain why quarter-sawed boards are more expensive than the common sawed lumber shown in Fig. 2, requiring as it does more time and labor and being more wasteful of the wood. The last thin triangular pieces of all are usually sawed into squares of various sizes as indicated in the lower right hand corner, of Fig. 5, which are used for table legs, stair banisters, and other purposes. This again involves labor, and there is still much waste as compared with the common method of plain sawing as shown in Fig. 2.

### Lover in a Dilemma.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "you have been making love to my daughter!"

"Yes, sir," admitted the trembling wretch; "but indeed I didn't mean it, sir. I—"

"Didn't mean it? Why, you scoundrel!"

"That is—er—that is, sir, I do mean it. I love her devot—"

"What? You presumptuous upstart, how dare you!"—Chicago Journal.

### Making Brightness.

Mrs. Bacon—Yes, the world is brighter for my husband having lived in it.

Mrs. Elizabeth—Oh, is he the man who invented the electric light?—Yonkers Statesman.

# Japan and the Russian Convict Island of Sakhalin

**If Japan Turns Out Victorious in the War It Is Probable That This Unattractive Spot Will Revert to Her—Will Land and People**

Although the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia seems a long way off, and the rumors regarding the demands likely to be made by the government of Tokio as a possible basis of peace are more conflicting than ever, there seems to be little doubt that one result of the war—supposing that Japan continues to pursue her victorious course—will be the occupation by the Mikado's troops of the island of Sakhalin. Meanwhile, there are not wanting reports that Japan is already preparing for its occupation at an early date. The place bears a terrible reputation, more than half its population being convicts, mostly murderers, for it is not to Sakhalin that "politicals" are sent. A glance at the map will show why Japan should be desirous of retaking Sakhalin, over which she hoisted the Japanese flag early in the last century. Some fifty years later, however, Japan handed the island to Russia, in exchange for the Kurile Islands. From its geographical position, Sakhalin would seem naturally to belong to Japan, being the most northerly of the Japanese group. It is only separated from the northern island of Yezo by the Perouse strait. The latest reliable information regarding this Russian convict island from an English source is to be found in Mr. Hawes' book, "The Uttermost East," lately published in London and New York by Harper Brothers. The author, a young Cambridge graduate, has given a thrilling account of his experiences, both among the murderers and natives of the island, and brought home a striking collection of photographs.

The island is 590 miles long, and from 17 to 100 broad, and in 1898 its population was about 20,000. The difficult and dangerous straits separating it from Japan are only about the same width as the English channel between Dover and Calais. For the most part, the land is covered with primaeval forest, so dense that the rivers are the chief native highway, navigated by dugouts in summer and crossed in dog or reindeer sledges in winter. With the opening of winter, the narrow Straits of Tartary, dividing Sakhalin from the Siberian coast, are frozen over, and, so far as water communication is concerned, the island is cut off from the world, and the mails are brought across from Nicolaievsk on the mainland by narras or sledges, harnessed with long teams of Arctic dogs.

In addition to the Russians, according to Mr. Hawes, five different peoples are to be found on the island, these including the Orochons, Ainus, Gilyaks, Tungus and Yakuts. Which of these were the aboriginies? Not the Tungus, for they have arrived since the Russians. The Gilyak hunters probably crossed over from the mainland before the Orochon, whose traditions testify that they found the Ainus in occupation on their arrival.

Probably the Ainus were refugees from Yezo. The island is very sparsely inhabited, so much so that, during his exploration, Mr. Hawes has traveled for days without seeing a solitary person or dwelling. There are altogether about 5,000 natives, of whom the largest number are Gilyaks. There are said to be 1,200 Ainus about 750 Orochons, and a couple of hundred Tungus.

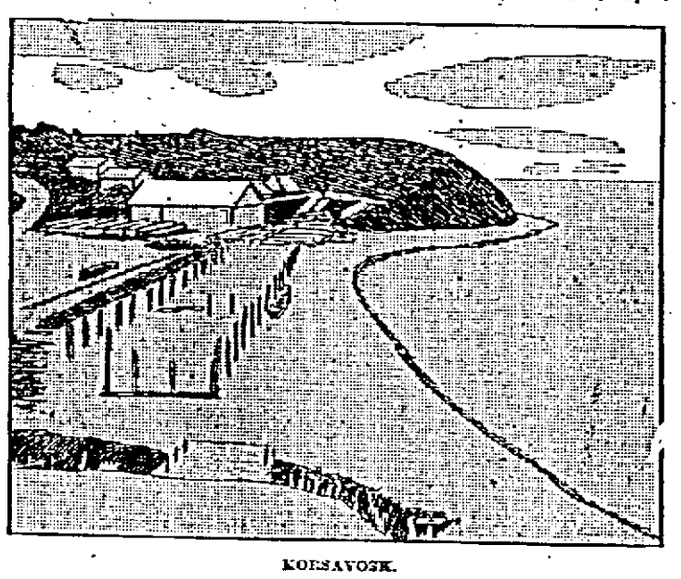
The Russian occupation is practically confined to a radius of 20 miles round Alexandrovsk, on the west coast, and another smaller area round Korsakovsk, in the south of the island. Alexandrovsk is the biggest prison center. During Mr. Hawes' stay there were about 600 prisoners, many in chains and most in idleness, not 100 of these were sent out to do log hauling, road-making, etc., the remainder doing absolutely nothing. The authorities declared that these were such bad characters they dare not let them out to work. Two prisoners were chained to wheelbarrows night and day. The stockaded prison is the center of Alexandrovsk, which place seems to exist for the prison. The few merchants' stores and the iron foundry are for the prisoners; the wooden houses are the residences of the officials. Besides the prison, the church in the main street and the market place, there is not much to call for attention. According to Mr. de Windt, who visited the southern portion of Sakhalin, there are 5,000 criminal convicts located at Korsakovsk, only about 1,200 of whom are actually under lock and key. The town consists of one long, straggling thoroughfare, commencing at the landing stage and abruptly terminating by the huge prison. Among the Gilyaks the bear fete has been a sort of bank holiday.

The vast majority of the convicts are women as may be seen by the fact that the male population of the island (which, by the way, forms part of the of the viceroy of the far east) is some three times that of the female. It is, of course, very thinly peopled, even now, the proportion of human beings being only two to every five square kilometers, which tells its own tale of isolation and wretchedness.

Some months ago, shortly after the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan, there came from Sakhalin news of a revolt among the prisoners, who anticipated with joy the prospect of an early release at the hands of the Japanese force.

The land and sea forces of the Mikado had, however, much more important work to do, and Sakhalin has been left practically unmolested, though the destruction of the Port Arthur fleet and the retirement of the Russian army to the north makes it clear that no serious opposition can be made whenever the council of war at Tokio deems it desirable to make a move in the direction of the island. From Vladivostok they have nothing to fear. The garrison of Sakhalin is not strong enough to resist a serious attack, which would certainly be complicated by a rising of the prisoners, whose future will be no slight matter for the Japanese to settle. For Russia will be heartily glad to get rid of them, and Japan will not be anxious to take over the care of a few thousand convicts of undeniably bad character. The Japanese "pride of blood" would resent the intermixture of these outcasts of society with their own people; so that the problem of Sakhalin (or Saghalien, as it is sometimes spelled) is by no means so easy as it looks. Still, the success of Japan's colonizing methods in Formosa justifies the hope that Sakhalin will prosper when it comes under the Mikado's rule, although nature seems to have hitherto treated the ice-bound island with a severity that can only be paralleled by the Russian tratment of the men sent there for punishment.

The conditions, however, are not so favorable as in Formosa; the close proximity of Sakhalin to the mainland, which is still likely to remain Russian territory (even if the Port Arthur district and the southern part of Manchuria revert to Chinese ownership) will render a Japanese occupation of Sakhalin a constant source of irritation to Russia, who will have to seek elsewhere for another convict settlement. The possibility of undeveloped mineral wealth in Sakhalin makes the likely change of ownership all the more distressing to the Czar's advisers.



KORSAVOSK.

A CELL IN THE ALEXANDROVSK PRISON.

### Make Your Will.

In drafting and executing wills of persons in extremis, I have often found that the relief occasioned them by the satisfactory settlement of their affairs exercised a very marked improvement in their condition, and in one instance effected a complete cure, writes Judge Henry A. Shute, in Good Housekeeping. Every person capable of holding, of accumulating property, should have a voice in its distribution after his death, and this in justice to himself, his heirs and beneficiaries. It seems hardly credible that a business man who has spent a lifetime in hard work to accumulate property, who has given the best part of his life to careful calculation to preserve the property, will often die without having made any provision for its proper distribution, or, having made such provision, has made it in so careless and slovenly a manner as to defeat his purpose, and yet the records of courts, both probate and supreme, are full of such cases, and the reports of every state are crammed with decisions against the validity of such testaments.

### Find Crack on Moon.

The Lick observatory (California) has discovered a crack, or rill, in the moon's face, 80 miles long. It is only visible when the sun is shining at a certain angle.

# Moral Responsibility of the Church in Receiving Gifts

By PROF. F. SPENCER BALDWIN,
Professor of Economics at Boston University.

AS TO what the founder of Christianity would have done if a Rockefeller had offered him $100,000 I do not care to speculate. That fanciful mode of discussing present issues may well be left to the preacher. The economist prefers to deal with such questions in the plain terms of unimaginative reasoning.

According to the prudential committee of the American board, the attitude of the church toward the gifts of the rich should be one of indiscriminate hospitality. They maintain that the responsibility of the recipient of a gift begins only with the acceptance, that he should take without question all money that is offered, that he cannot undertake to discriminate between donors, that such a task is impossible of performance.

Consideration of this question at once brings home the truth that the responsibility of the recipient reaches back to the source of the gift.

To accept money from a man whose business methods are under criticism implies support of that individual against the charges brought by his critics. As Pres. Tucker points out in his admirably judicial letter: "When the business methods of any man or of any corporation are under public discussion, and certainly if under authorized investigation, it is a discrimination in favor of methods at issue to accept a gift from such a source as freely as from other sources."

If the acceptance of tainted money by the church were accompanied by plain-spoken condemnation of the methods of its acquisition, then the action might perhaps be defended. But the recipients cannot with good grace take this course; courtesy forbids. They are driven to shamefaced silence, weak shuffling or labored sophistry. Dust must be thrown in the eyes of the public. Thus we have the spectacle of moral leaders raising their voices to confuse ethical standards and obscure moral issues.

The church can ill afford, at the present time to take any action that will compromise its standign or weaken its influence. There is already a wide-spread feeling of distrust among working people that the church is unduly subservient to capitalism and complacently tolerant of business chicanery.

That the church ought at all times to stand uncompromisingly for the loftiest standards of commercial and political morality should go without saying. This duty is doubly important at a time when various forms of lawlessness and corruption are eating into the fiber of American character and rotting away the fabric of republican institutions.

F. Spencer Baldwin

# WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

### New Bishop Appointed.

Milwaukee.—Private advices received from Rome say that Rev. A. F. Schinner, vicar general of the Milwaukee diocese, has been appointed bishop of the new Superior diocese. Father Schinner refuses to discuss the matter. The new bishop is a native of Milwaukee, where the most of his life has been spent. He is 42 years of age and was ordained to the priesthood in 1886. He was made pastor of a church at Richfield. In 1887 he was appointed a professor at St. Francis seminary and remained there until 1892, when he became secretary to Archbishop Katzer and chancellor of the diocese. Father Schinner administered the affairs of the diocese when Archbishop Katzer was absent in Europe on trips for his health, and for the month while the archbishop was ill before his death. Father Schinner was the administrator of the diocese, and on the death of the archbishop was continued in that position. The new diocese comprises 16 counties in the northwestern part of the state.

### Balks at White Helmets.

Janesville.—Threats on the part of eight Janesville aldermen to oust Chief of Police Comstock and Officers Brown, Fanning, Bear, Morrissey, Champion and Bereke, because they refused to wear white helmets, resulted in a special session, which ended in a farce. Alderman Murray made a motion to the effect that as Chief Comstock had not obeyed orders, the office of chief should be declared vacant. For a half hour the aldermen had it hot and heavy, with Chief Comstock present. Twelve white helmets were burned, and when asked who burned them, Chief Comstock said he would assume all responsibility. The final vote resulted six to four in favor of retaining Chief Comstock and changing the color of the helmets to a steel gray color.

### Heads Equitable Fraternal Union.

Madison.—The biennial convention of the Equitable Fraternal union has been in session here two days. Attorney John C. Karel, of Milwaukee, a former star member of the Wisconsin university football team and a member of the legislature two years ago, was elected president. Other officers elected were: Vice president, G. H. Halder, Wausau; secretary, J. A. Wilke, Fond du Lac; treasurer, G. A. Robbins, Sheboygan Falls; advisor, May Lavin, Madison; warden, Elizabeth Drever, Tomahawk; outer guard, Frank Christy, La Crosse; delegates to the supreme assembly at Neenah next month, Fred L. Cork, Mineral Point; S. H. Grueneck, Fond du Lac; W. G. Oliver, Oconto; P. C. Berchard, Fort Atkinson, and J. Ohm, South Milwaukee. The next convention will be held at La Crosse.

### Post Office Looted.

Afton.—Robbers looted the Afton post office and general store of John Brickman a few miles south of the city, escaping, it is believed, towards Chicago on one of the early morning trains. Entrance was made through the front door of the store, a pane of glass being cut out and the lock sprung back. The robbers evidently expected trouble with the safe, as appliances for blowing it were left in their haste to get away. It happened, however, that the safe door was merely closed, the combination not having been turned, and all the government funds in the inner drawer were easily taken.

### Veteran Editor Dead.

Milwaukee.—William E. Cramer, aged 88, editor-in-chief of the Evening Wisconsin, of this city, died of pneumonia, after an illness extending over a period of two months. Mr. Cramer was the last of the old-line editors. For 57 years he directed the policy of the Wisconsin, going to the office every day. Though sadly handicapped by blindness and defective hearing, he kept closely in touch with the events of the day, and up to the last not only took an active part in the publication of his paper, but few issues went to press without something on the editorial page from his pen.

### Jealousy Causes Murder.

Eau Galle.—Joseph Gaul, a farmer, living near Eau Galle, has shot and killed his wife. Gaul is a half breed and the shooting is the result of jealousy. He shot the woman twice in the back while she was fleeing from him. After the shooting he threatened the neighbors with his rifle when they attempted to arrest him. Later he started for Menominee to surrender to the sheriff.

### The News Condensed.

Janesville.—A. M. Smith and his three sons, George, Harry and Claude, aged 17, 15 and ten years, narrowly escaped drowning recently. Their boat capsized and they succeeded in keeping above water until rescued by the fire department.

Park Falls.—Rev. F. E. Hall, a well-known preacher, evangelist and editor, has received and accepted a call from the Congregational church here. He was formerly assistant superintendent of the Illinois Congregational Home Mission society and recently secretary of the South Dakota Anti-Saloon league and editor of the Anti-Saloon Issue, Mitchell, S. D.

Janesville.—Former Sheriff William Appleby has been sworn in as United States marshal and has been sent to Park Falls to take charge of a party of 20 deputies who will try to arrest John Dietz. Dietz continues in his refusal to yield possession of logging property at Cameron Dam.

Appleton.—Fire totally destroyed the sulphite mill of the Riverside Paper & Fiber company, entailing a loss of about $125,000, four-fifths covered by insurance. The plant was the oldest sulphite mill in the Fox River valley. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Kenosha.—Fire caused a loss of $5,000 in the tannery of N. R. Allen Sons company.

Green Bay.—A plan is on foot to build a $100,000 Union high school if a clause in the annexation agreement adopted when Green Bay and Port Howard were united can be abolished. The clause provides for the maintenance of a high school on the West side.

Stevens Point.—Roland H. Butterfield, a prominent abstract attorney, was arrested charged with breaking into the office of John R. McDonald, a competitor, and stealing an abstract record valued at $2,000.

# PEOPLE'S COLLEGE

**SUCH IS THE HOME CULTURE CLUB OF NORTHAMPTON.**

**Started In This Northern Town by Well-Known Southerner—What Work Has Grown To Under Mr. George Cable.**

In one of the fairest New England cities, Northampton, there has been quietly carried on for years a movement that has resulted in bringing culture into many lives that were lacking educational and social opportunities, a work that bestows much of the academical and social life of the college proper.

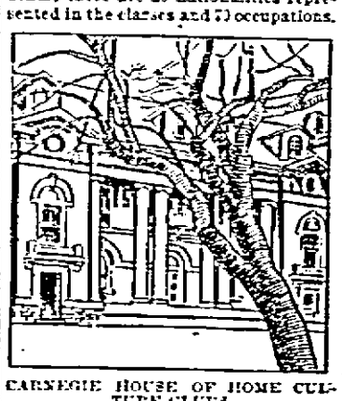
We speak of the Home Culture clubs, the idea that of Mr. George Cable. Mr. Cable is widely known as the author of those charming creole tales, but his zeal and success in lines of social betterment have been modestly kept in the background. The recent Carnegie gift to the Home Clubs now brings this phase of the author's life into prominence.

When Mr. Cable moved north, he either acquired there, or else brought with him a store of inexhaustible energy, and this store he soon began to put at the service of others. In 1887 he organized the Home Culture club, the object the coming together of neighbors for study, discussion and recreation. Very shortly 20 clubs were organized, and then the question of reaching the young people employed in the mills was presented. A reading room was opened for them in 1888, where they could come together to read or for social intercourse. The club spirit prevailed; the one reading room was twice enlarged, and finally a clubhouse was provided.

Not finally, either, for just now the Home Clubs are establishing themselves in the beautiful new quarters, the Carnegie house for the Home Clubs of Northampton. In this large clubhouse varied activities of the club life will be carried on; there is a concert room, and provision is made for dramatic entertainments, one of the features of the organizations; a ballroom is no unimportant part, dancing a recreation looked upon with high favor by the promoters, the Saturday night dances considered one of the most attractive of the many attractive parts of the liberal programme.

The aim is to reach People, people generally, old and young, rich and poor, cultured and those longing for culture, educated and uneducated, men and women, employed and unemployed. The scope is so wide one cannot begin to tell of the work accomplished, that planned. We shall speak of certain things that seem of especial value. The clubhouse extends welcome to its lounging-room of anyone, stranger or townsman, to enter and rest. He may remain quiet, or he may take part in conversation; but this club is his club for the moment, a home where he may indulge the moments mood. There is an employment bureau, where employed and unemployed come in touch. There are bowling alleys and billiard tables for those that desire to play and without games of tennis, football, many sports.

But we seem slow in getting to the study part of these Home Culture clubs. Teachers from the famous woman's college situate in the town, Smith college, act as teachers; they and others from the city giving their services to the classes. Wide is the range of subjects studied, and widely differing the students; there are 29 nationalities represented in the classes and 70 occupations.



CARNEGIE HOUSE OF HOME CULTURE CLUBS.

One of the most interesting of the groups is the class of 40 Poles, taught by a priest. No narrow sectarianism has part in the Home Cub labors.

The stranger will find in the friendly rivalry of home gardeners visual evidence of the good done by some one taking it upon himself to be his brother's keeper, to be interested in other than purely personal affairs. Numberless Northampton cottages are bowers of beauty in the seasons that admit of blossom and leaf, and the rows of carefully kept garden plots, the trim lawns, the covering of unsightliness with luxuriance of green growths, attest that the southerner who entered this northern mission field brought with him an ardent love for the beautiful.

A late addition to the clubs is the household arts department. Here are to be studied home-making, home beautifying, the duties of wife and mother, all branches of domestic service.

Mr. Cable's clubs have been established in many communities. Surely a noble work; surely it takes away some of the reproach of modern indifference.

ELLEN THAYER.

### Minister a Success as Miner.

About 18 months ago Rev. H. W. Knickerbocker of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Los Angeles, was deposed for heresy. He went to a mining camp, states a Los Angeles paper, where he got work as an ordinary miner. After a time he purchased some claims for a few dollars, later selling them for $1,400. Now he is worth $100,000, owns 20 claims outright, has an interest in as many more, besides doing a large brokerage business. This goes to show that muscle helps some.

### Disappointment.

"Luck never manages things just right," said the irritable man who dislikes music. "It might just as well have been the other way around, but it wasn't."

"What's the trouble now?"

"My daughter who plays the piano has a sore throat and the one who sings has a sore finger."—Washington Star.

## COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### HAZELHURST.

John Swan moved his family to Wausau the first of last week.

Mrs. Hougland returned from Merrill Tuesday where she has been at the hospital.

Albert Crispen and family moved to Butternut Monday.

Jos. DuBois and wife are visiting relatives at Tomahawk this week.

Mrs. Antone Hanson was at Star Lake last week.

Rev. E. A. Ware attended the ministerial convention at Green Bay last week.

Rev. A. P. Sater of Bessemer held services for the Swedish people at the M. E. church Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Manthey of Star Lake attended the dance Saturday evening. They were entertained at the home of P. Swedberg.

Mrs. Theo. Bruett was a Rhinelander visitor last week.

Mrs. Chas. Stoker and sister Miss Ruth Sullivan were shopping at Minocqua Saturday.

The Athletic Club base ball team played with the Arbor Vitae's at that place Sunday and were defeated. Better luck next time.

The H. A. C. gave another of their popular dances Saturday evening which was very largely attended. Music was furnished by the Merrill orchestra.

The Clifton Remedy Co. are holding forth at the Hall this week.

Misses Damie and Jessie Wheeler left Monday morning for their former home in Neenah where they will visit for a month.

School will close Friday afternoon.

### ARBOR VITAE.

Miss Neva Burns spent Sunday at this place.

B. F. Hammond went to Wausau Sunday returning Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Farnsworth was in Rhinelander the first of the week.

J. D. Ross and son John of Chicago spent Thursday and Friday at this place.

John McDonald of Star Lake attended a meeting of the town board at this place Monday.

W. J. Kyes, Fred Stiles and Leon Hamlin drove to Eagle River, Saturday returning Sunday.

Mrs. S. Cool who has spent several months with her son, John Cool, has returned to her home at Parish, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bissell returned from Arizona Sunday, where Mrs. Bissell has been several months for her health.

Mrs. P. Genelle has returned to her home at Green Bay after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Calouette of this place.

Miss Edith Boelter and Mr. Ed. Rock were married at the home of the bride's parents at this place Thursday afternoon, May 25, 1905.

Arbor Vitae and Hazelhurst ball teams contested for honors at Paquette's ball park Sunday afternoon. Hazelhurst seeing that Arbor Vitae had by far the better team decided to discontinue playing in the seventh inning, the score then standing 21 to 4 in Arbor Vitae's favor. Arbor Vitae's new battery did excellent work.

### EMINENT MEN COMING

To Rhinelander, One Day, Monday, June 5, 1905. DR. ROGERS & CO. of PHILADELPHIA. These Eminent Quaker Electro Medical Physicians And Surgeons Will Visit Our City And Will Be At The FULLER HOUSE. This being an advertising trip to introduce a New System of Osmosis, they will give to all desirous of commencing on above date Consultation Advice and all Medicine necessary to complete a Cure—Absolutely Free.

It will only be expected of all patients taking advantage of this offer to state to their friends the results obtained by this new system of treatment. They treat ALL KINDS OF CHRONIC DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES.

It is very seldom that our community has the privilege of consulting such renowned specialists, who are in constant attendance to wait upon you, diagnose your case, and give you the benefit of their medical knowledge. There is no experimenting or guess work. You will be told whether you can be cured or not. If your case is curable they will treat you. If incurable, they will give such advice as to prolong your life.

They treat deafness with an entirely new method. Hearing restored to many at once. Catarrh in all its varied forms cured so that it will never return, by breaking up the cold-catching tendency by ELECTRICAL ABSORPTION of medicine.

WEAK MEN suffering from General Nervous Weakness, Lost Memory, Strength, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Lumbago Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, here can find a cure that permanently restores them to their original strength and manhood without loading their stomach with poisonous medicine.

If you have weak lungs or consumption, do not fail to be examined.

Their new discovery of absorbing medicine by osmosis in paralysis, and all diseases of the nervous system, including EPILEPSY, is a Godsend to suffering humanity. Medical men are amazed at the marvelous cures that are being effected wherever this system has been introduced. Thousands who have given up all hope of being cured now have an opportunity of a lifetime to consult without charge, doctors of a national reputation. Remember their knowledge of medicine combined with electricity gives them control of diseases that others do not possess. If you have weak eyes or headaches, this new system will cure you quickly.

Don't fail to call on these eminent specialists, as a visit costs you nothing, and may save your life.

If you suspect kidney troubles, bring a two ounce vial of your urine for chemical and microscopical analysis.

Go early as their offices are always crowded. If you are improving under your family physician, do not come and take up their valuable time. They wish to give each one plenty of time, but cannot listen to long stories not pertaining to your case. The rich and the poor alike treated.

WOMEN who suffer from the many nervous derangements peculiar to their sex and weakness quickly cured without an operation.

Out of twelve hundred cases of rupture treated last year there were cured 90 per cent. without operation or detention from business.

N. B.—Cancers, tumors, wens, goitres, all blood, skin and scalp diseases cured by an entirely new method.

Piles cured in a short time without the knife. They make a specialty of all chronic diseases peculiar to either sex, and cure where others fail. This is a treatment which is used at home.

Remember, not one cent will be charged for all the medicine required to make a permanent cure to all those commencing this new system of treatment on this, their first and advertising trip.

NOTICE—Married ladies must be accompanied by their husbands.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Remember the Date and Location.

### Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Jennie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine."

For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

### The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unfailing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

### NOTICE.

Notice of preliminary report of assessment of benefits and damages accruing to the several parcels of real estate because of the proposed macadamizing and curbing of Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson to Davenport street and Davenport from Chicago & Northwestern R'y crossing to Oneida Ave; Rives street from Brown to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street and Thayer street from Anderson street to the "Soo" railway crossing.

State of Wisconsin, }
County of Oneida, } ss.
City of Rhinelander. }

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the preliminary report of the Board of Public Works of said city, showing the entire cost of the contemplated work of macadamizing and curbing Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson street to Davenport street and Davenport street from Chicago & Northwestern R'y crossing to Oneida Ave.; Rives street from Brown to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street and from Anderson street to the "Soo" railway crossing, as ordered by resolution passed by the Common Council of said city, May 2nd, 1905, according to specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk, and showing the benefits and damages that will accrue to each parcel of real estate by such contemplated macadamizing and curbing of said portions of said streets and the amount that should be assessed, under the provisions of subchapter 180 of chapter 40 A of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, and all acts amendatory thereof, to each parcel of such real estate as benefits accruing thereto by such contemplated macadamizing and curbing of said portions of said streets, is now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city and is open for review at said office and will be so continued for the space of twenty days after the date of this notice; and that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1905, said board will be in session in said office of the City Clerk in the Merchants State Bank building, in said city, from 2 o'clock p. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. to hear all objections that may be made to said report.

Dated this 17th day of May, A. D. 1905.

Edward Reed, } Board of
A. W. Shelton, } Public
Emil Johnson. } Works.

### Notice for Bids.

Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works of the City of Rhinelander for the doing of all work and furnishing of all materials for the laying of all cement walks and curb that shall be laid by the city, during the year 1905. Bids may be filed with the City Clerk on or before 2:00 o'clock p. m., June 8th, 1905. Specifications are on file in the office of the City Clerk. Bids for walk shall be by the square foot and an extra charge shall be made for alley crossings. Bids for curb shall be by the running foot for curb 16 inches deep and 6 inches wide and no extra charge to be made for curves.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond in the sum of $500.00 to replace all work that shows defects due to workmanship or material within two years after work is done. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated May 17, 1905.
m25-j1. Gust Swanberg, City Clerk.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT for Oneida County. In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said county on the fourth Tuesday, (being the 27th) day of June A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Albert Nelson to admit to probate the last will and testament of Elias Nelson, late of the city of Rhinelander, in said county, deceased, and for letters of administration thereon to be issued to Albert Nelson.

Dated May 26, 1905.
By the Court.
Levi J. Billings, County Judge.

### Just What Everyone Should Do.

Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used". Sold by

Anderle & Hinman.

### A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by.

J. J. Reardon.

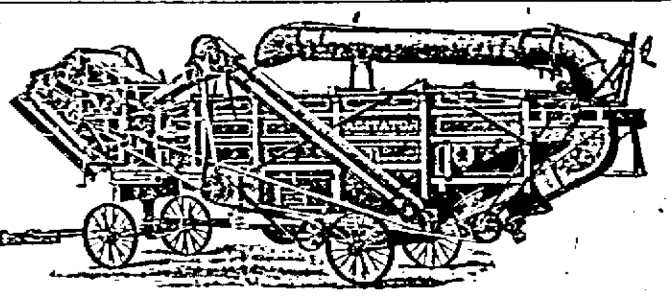
Job printing, the kind you want at this office.

### The Good Old Way.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age are willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old-fashioned reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers, backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and is still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation, and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by

J. J. Reardon.


*A. W. SHELTON,*
*Attorney at Law.*
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests. Rhinelander



Rhinelander Iron Company, Agents.

HERE'S WHAT MAKES YOU WANT YOUR DINNER.

A glass of Rhinelander beer is just about the finest thing to create an appetite for a worth-while meal you ever struck—beats any cocktail concocted. Doesn't go to the head, does prepare the stomach for more solid nourishment. We guarantee its purity—you will swear by it as to its taste and its appetite provoking quality. Yet is costs only $1 per case of 18 pints delivered to your home.

RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

If you are a sufferer from Diseases of any kind, and are discouraged through many failures to get well, do not despair.

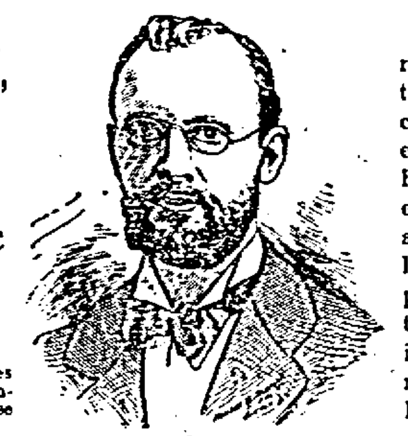
When Others Fail Consult **DR. HOAG,** The ablest and most successful Specialist in the world in the Treatment of all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

The marvelous cures performed by DR. HOAG have been heralded all over the civilized world. His files are filled to overflowing with grateful testimonials from patients whom he has restored to health after noted physicians utterly failed through not understanding the case or were ignorant of proper remedies or appliances with which to successfully treat it.

**DR. HOAG, THE Specialist CURES ALL CHRONIC CASES.**

**Why!**

Because he gives his entire attention to these cures.



Business men realize the fact that DR. HOAG can be depended on to fulfill his promises in every respect, and the Doctor has among his patrons some of the most prominent business men, who are his best friends.

**The Weak and Debilitated.**

One's system does not break down suddenly, but by gradual depleting draughts upon the vital forces, finally terminating in sudden collapse.

Everyone desires a strong and vigorous body, but the doorway of health and happiness is clouded with darkness when weakness and disease undermine the system.

The vital questions to the sick are: How can lost health be restored? How the physically weak and prostrate nerve-weakened and brain-weary may recover strength? How the tired-out, over-worked and over-strained systems can be rebuilt? How gloom, melancholy and despair may be removed from the minds of the sick.

Disease and sickness rob the ambition and strength necessary to the long march in the battle of life, and cause a retreat to utter failure and ruin. Don't allow treacherous neglect to decoy you into physical bankruptcy, but attend to your first duty—the needs of the body, and seek the advice and counsel of Dr. Hoag, whose system of treatment has unfailingly restored thousands of over-exhausted and prostrated sufferers to the priceless gift of health.

**Thousands of People.**

Have Dyspepsia in its worst form and do not know it. A weakened stomach is the primary cause of a great many diseases, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause is overlooked.

Dr. Hoag's keen, unerring perception, coupled with his vast experience, never fails in a correct diagnosis of disease.

He makes each person a separate and careful study and succeeds through his almost phenomenal ability for study and deep research, which is not only marvelously successful, but peculiarly his own, and is known by no other physician in the world. He delights in treating the very worst cases of CHRONIC DISEASES of both sexes, and in making strong healthy men and women from those who were weak and despondent. THE GREATEST PLEASURE OF HIS LIFE is to note the steadily increasing change in them, the quick manly step, the brightening eyes, the roundness and color once more in the old, haggard face, and the clearness and intelligence of speech. No wonder that the doctor loves his profession. No wonder! that there exists so much confidence and love between him and his patients. No wonder that most glorious and unprecedented success has crowned the efforts of this greatest of all specialists.

**All Cases He Undertakes Guaranteed**

**Young Men** If you are troubled with nervous debility, stupidness, or are otherwise unfitted for business or study, caused from youthful errors or excesses, you should consult this specialist at once. Don't delay until too late.

**Middle-Aged and Old Mankind** There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unfailing success.

**All Diseases** of a delicate nature—inflammation and kindred troubles—quickly cured without pain or inconvenience.

**Catarrh** which poisons the breath, stomach and lungs and paves the way for Consumption, also Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder and all constitutional and internal troubles; also Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels treated far in advance of any institution in the country.

**Blood and Skin** Diseases, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Tetter, Eczema, and Blood Poison, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

**Ladies** Are you suffering from persistent Headache, Painful Menstruation, Uterine Displacements, Pains in Back, and feel as if it were impossible for you to endure your troubles and still be obliged to attend your household and social obligations. There are many women doing this today. However, a great many have taken treatment of this specialist, and he can refer you to those who have been cured by him. Give the doctor a call. He can give all the encouragement in the world and will cure you if you trust yourself to his care.

**A Few Points!** 1st—The doctor gives his personal attention to each individual case. 2nd—All business conducted on a professional basis and strictly confidential. 3rd—Names and pictures never published unless requested to do so. 4th—The doctors patrons are his friends.

**Write** your troubles if living away from city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence and medicine sent as directed. Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings. Address all letters, giving street and number plainly. Send stamps.

**DR. HOAG, 6362 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**RAPIDS HOUSE Friday June 9th**

Office hours 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

PHYSICIANS

*T. B. McINDOE,*
*Physician & Surgeon,*
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

*C. H. O'CONNOR,*
*DENTIST.*
*Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts Over Horr's store.*

J. T. ELLIOTT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office over Ashton's Store. Night calls answered from the office. Phone 21
RHINELANDER, WIS.

*H. L. GARNER,*
*Physician and Surgeon.*
Office in Merchants State Bank Building, Rhinelander, Wis.

ATTORNEYS.

*S. H. ALBAN,*
*Attorney at Law.*
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

*S. S. MILLER,*
*Attorney at Law.*
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

*L. J. BILLINGS,*
*Attorney & Counselor.*
Rhinelander, Wis

*PAUL BROWNE,*
*Attorney at Law.*
Collections Rhinelander, Wis

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DRIVE WELLS MADE A SPECIALTY
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Business College
Send for their beautiful Catalogue. It is free.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

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FOR PAPERING AND PAINTING

If you are thinking of brightening up your residence with paper or paint, call me up.

I GUARANTEE TO MAKE THE PAPER STICK.

ALBERT BROULETTE

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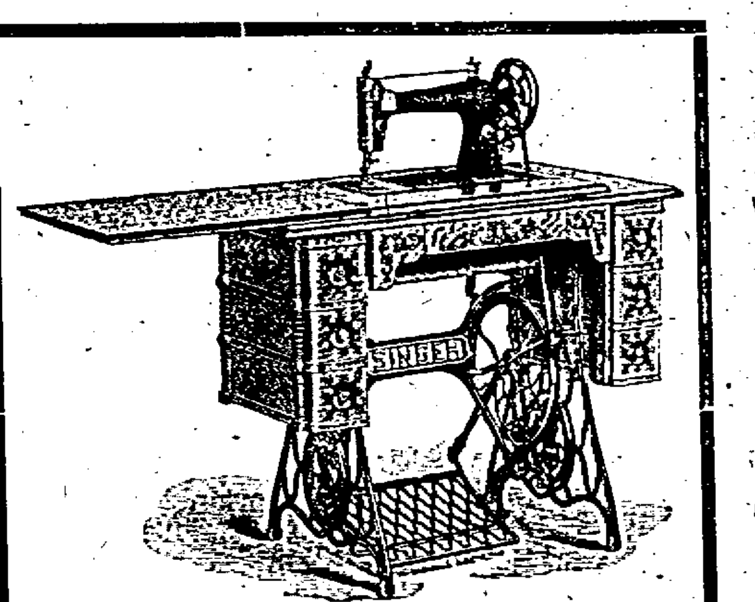

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Singer Sewing Machines, Edison Phonographs, Etc.
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BLUE GRASS LAND CO.
OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE
FARMING, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS
Choice Lake Fronts on the finest lakes in Oneida and Vilas County. Prices Low. Terms Easy. Maps and Literature will be sent on application.
EAGLE RIVER: Capt. Dan Graham, Manager.
RHINELANDER: Olof Rosen, Manager

NBC NBC NBC

*John Doe X His Mark*

A man's mark is his honor. It stands for him and he stands for it. It's the old Saxon way of signifying good intentions.

The right to be protected in the exclusive use of a trade mark has been long recognized by the common law and enforced by the chancery courts of England and this country.

The Government puts its mark on a bond to give it value.

The National Biscuit Company puts its trade mark in red and white on each end of a package of biscuit, crackers and wafers to distinguish these products and to guarantee the quality, and *it does.*

To more clearly comprehend the real value of this trade mark, try packages of BUTTER THIN BISCUIT and LEMON SNAPS.

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IN ER SEAL

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